

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

FARMERS ARE MANUFACTURERS

EVERY FARMER IS A BONA FIDE MANUFACTURER. HE IS MANUFACTURING THE MOST IMPORTANT AND NECESSARY OF ALL PRODUCTS—FOOD.

FARMING IS THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY UPON WHICH ALL OTHER INDUSTRIES DEPEND. LET THE FARMER'S FACTORY FAIL AND HIS PRODUCT CEASE AND ALL OTHER FACTORIES AND "INFANT" INDUSTRIES MUST CEASE.

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THE AVERAGE WESTERN FARMER PAYS OVER \$200 PER YEAR IN TARIFF TAXES. HE GETS NOT A SINGLE SOLITARY BENEFIT IN RETURN. IT IS A TRIBUTE LEVIED UPON THE FARMERS BECAUSE THEY TOLERATE SUCH AN INJUSTICE. NO PROTECTIVE TARIFF CAN BE DEvised TO BENEFIT THE FARMERS OF WESTERN CANADA. ANY FARMER WHO DOES NOT BELIEVE THIS WILL PLEASE WRITE A DEFINITE, DETAILED, ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION:—

HAS PROTECTION MADE YOU RICH ?

JULY 17, 1912

WINNIPEG

CANADA

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HEAD OFFICE: QUEBEC ESTABLISHED 1865
 Capital Paid-up - \$4,951,000 Reserve and Undivided Profits - \$3,500,000
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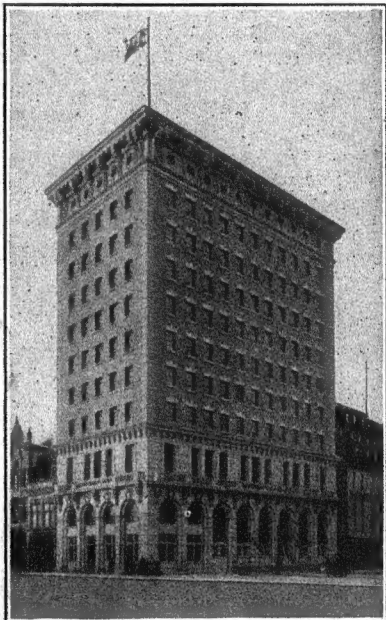
ALBERTA—Airdrie, Alx, Barons, Bashaw, Bassano, Blackie, Blairmore, Bowden, Brooks, Calgary, Carbon, Cardston, Carleton Place, Carstairs, Claresholm, Cochrane, Consort, Cowley, Didbury, Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, Grassy Lake, High River, Innisfail, Irvine, Lacombe, Langdon, Lethbridge, Lethbridge (North Ward branch), Macleod, Medicine Hat, Okotoks, Pincher Creek, Seven Persons, Steinfeldt, Strathmore, Swallow, Three Hills, Wainwright.

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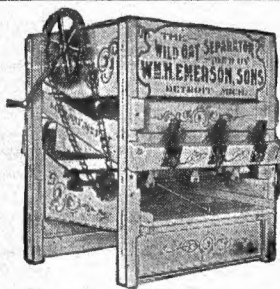
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 WINDSOR, ONT., and DETROIT, MICH.

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The Canada Malting Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. We do not knowingly accept the advertisements of frauds, get-rich-quick-schemes, doubtful investments, or anything classed by us as "undesirable."

We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

Rates for classified advertisements may be seen on the classified page. Display rates may be had on application.

Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

Volume V.

July 17th, 1912

Number 3



Just Hold the Gillette Naturally

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"Invest part of your money now to save the rest from confiscation."

The same applies in Canada. In the struggle now on if the protectionists triumph the farmer will pay more for everything and get less for what he sells.

Help us in the fight by sending a copy of

PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE

by Henry George, to all your friends. This book sells usually at 30 cents, but we will send a copy to any address in Canada for four cents. It takes three weeks to fill orders, so send them early.

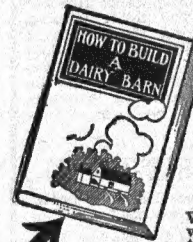
Book Department - - - Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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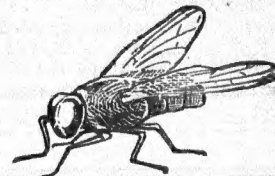
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Flies cost the Farmers of Canada millions of dollars annually by retarding the growth or fattening of animals and by greatly reducing the production of milk by constantly annoying the animals all summer. Every farmer or stock raiser knows this statement to be true from his own experience.

Flies also cause a great loss of life by spreading Diseases from farm to farm. "International Fly Way" will keep flies off your animals and give them perfect rest from these pestiferous insects, which will make you more money in a larger production of milk or much quicker growth of all animals.

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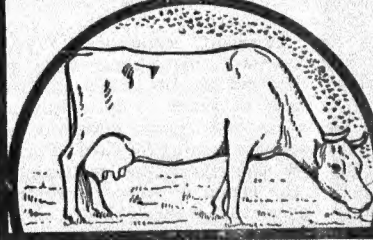
"INTERNATIONAL FLY WAY"

It is positively guaranteed to be effective in driving away Flies, Mosquitoes, and other insects which worry stock and reduce their earning capacity. It is harmless to the hair and skin and will be found perfectly satisfactory when used according to directions.

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The All-Purpose Farm Tractor



Delay Means Ruin

At harvest time, when a few hours' delay may mean the loss of the whole crop, when horses sink beneath the gruelling work under the broiling sun, and the men grumble and shirk,

The BIG FOUR "30"

with the Hansmann Binder Hitch (for which we are exclusive sales agents) walks steadily and tirelessly through the field, turning loss into profit, and saving the results of the entire year's work. Four or five binders can be pulled without any side draft, with the maximum of efficiency and the minimum of time, labor and expense. Write NOW for valuable book on horseless harvesting.

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First and Largest Builder in the World of Four-Cylinder Farm Tractors.
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SCOTT GOVERNMENT RETURNED

The Saskatchewan provincial elections last Thursday resulted in the return of the Scott Government by a larger majority than in the previous House. The standing of the parties, with the returns incomplete, is: Liberals, 44; Conservatives, 8; deferred elections, 2. All of Hon. Walter Scott's Ministers were re-elected by substantial majorities. Fred W. Green in Moose Jaw county, and David Raiton in South Qu'Appelle were defeated, the latter by Fred W. G. Haultain, the opposition leader, with a majority of 30. George Langley is again Liberal member for Redberry, but Dr. W. Elliott, the former Conservative member for Moose Mountain, was defeated. In commenting on the results of the election, Mr. Haultain attributed his party's defeat first and foremost to reciprocity.

GRAIN GROWERS' ANNUAL

At the time of going to press the annual meeting of the Grain Growers' Grain company was being held in Winnipeg. In his annual address the president announced that the profits of the company for the past year were \$121,614.13, which would provide for a 10 per cent. dividend upon stock and \$60,000 to be placed in a reserve fund. A full report of the meeting will appear in the next issue of The Guide.

SELLING GRAIN GROWERS' STOCK

The popularity of the Grain Growers' Grain company is well illustrated by the sale of stock recently made by one of the agents in Southern Manitoba. W. J. Powell, one of the well known agents of the company, assisted by George Campbell, of Killarney, sold 121 shares during a four days canvass. On these shares the first payment made was \$822.00. In addition 40 other shares were subscribed with first payment to be deducted from returns of grain to be shipped to the Grain Growers' Grain company, and the cars are now coming forward. Farmers throughout the West are realizing the value of the Grain Growers' Grain company in correcting market abuses and are giving it splendid support.

GRAIN CUTTING AT MEDICINE HAT

Medicine Hat, Alta., July 15.—Grain cutting has begun in the Medicine Hat district. J. D. McGregor has two binders at work near Bow Island on a very heavy crop of fall rye and will begin cutting his barley on Wednesday. It is also very heavy. Mr. McGregor, who returned today from a trip west of Medicine Hat along the Crow's Nest division of the C.P.R., states that a wonderful improvement is noticeable in the crops, as compared with this time last week. He states that the harvest will be the best the district has ever seen.

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To January 1st, 1913
Only 25 cents



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RALLY TO THE STANDARD!

Help us to double our circulation and influence by showing this announcement to all your friends. You can help the farmers to obtain their just rights by subscribing to The Guide.

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Winnipeg

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 17th, 1912

MUCH GRAIN SPOILING

During the past week the situation in regard to tough and damp grain at Fort William and Port Arthur has grown steadily worse. On July 13 Grain Commissioner Staples, at Winnipeg, stated that there were 1,200,000 bushels of "out of condition" grain in the elevators and on the tracks awaiting treatment and it was pouring in from the West every day more rapidly than it could be handled, so that today there is upwards of one and a half million bushels of grain in danger, and the loss to farmers is steadily mounting upwards. Commissioner Staples frankly stated that the Grain Commission was alarmed at the situation and had promptly concluded an arrangement with the Armour Grain company, of Chicago, by which their portable drier will be brought to Fort William this week and retained until the grain is all treated. The present drying capacity at Fort William, as given by Mr. Staples, is 35,000 bushels per day of 24 hours. The Armour plant has a capacity of 40,000 bushels per day of twenty-four hours for tough grain, while for grain that is badly heated and caked this will be reduced to from 15,000 to 20,000 bushels. The Armour outfit will charge from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 cents per bushel for drying according to the condition of the grain. We note that on July 11th 105 cars of "no grade" grain passed inspection, so that even with the Armour plant at Fort William, the supply of "out of condition" grain far exceeds the capacity of the drying plants. The Grain Commission has acted with commendable promptness in bringing the Armour plant to the rescue, and probably this is the only relief that will be forthcoming. The Grain Growers' Grain company has been investigating the situation and working to relieve conditions at Fort William for the last two weeks. They have found that tough grain can be taken from Fort William to Duluth by boat in bond and that the Duluth driers are not congested. This will relieve the congestion at Fort William and probably save a considerable loss to the farmers. The railways will not give any special rates to Duluth where there is considerable drying capacity. What the loss on "out of condition" grain at Fort William will be cannot be estimated, but it will be enormous, and will probably mean ruin to a considerable number of farmers in the West. Had the reciprocity agreement been in force during the last eight months, there need not have been one bushel of this grain lost. The Western farmers can chalk this huge loss up to the credit of the protected manufacturers, the railways and the banks of Eastern Canada, who spent huge sums of money to keep Western farmers in subjection. If some day in the future these special interests receive harsh treatment at the hand of the outraged farmers they will have no ground for sympathy.

THE SASKATCHEWAN ELECTION

The result in Saskatchewan last Thursday proves conclusively that reciprocity is not dead. It is not even sleeping. Reciprocity is a living, full-blooded and paramount issue in the Prairie Provinces. The men of Saskatchewan, the province that produces probably more wealth per capita than any other Canadian province, have declared again that they will not be the chore boys of the protected manufacturers, bankers and railway magnates. Mr. Haultain says he underestimated the demand for reciprocity. Others have done likewise. Despite the fact that the reciprocity question had really no place in the Saskatchewan election it was the main issue.

There was practically no difference between the Scott and Haultain parties on provincial matters. Had the election been fought on provincial issues without the interference of federal politicians the standing of the parties might have been different. But the Ottawa politicians, both Conservative and Liberal, feel it their duty to dominate the provincial parties. The result is a lowering of political morality and decidedly prejudicial to the welfare of the people. The late government was guilty of this and the present government is going even further. The attempts of Messrs. Rogers and Roche to bribe or coerce the Saskatchewan electors proved a boomerang. We trust that it may prove a lesson to federal politicians to attend to the work for which they are paid.

The result in Saskatchewan was not a party victory in the usual sense. It was a further registration of the demands of the farmers for a wider market in which to dispose of their ever-increasing crops. The forces of Special Privilege cannot long withstand the demand for a square deal on the part of the farmers. Wider markets and lower prices on the necessities of life are of vital importance to the West. This question is one which spells either success or failure to thousands of farmers. No free people will tolerate being bottled up and robbed on both ends of their business for the benefit of a few men who enjoy special privileges. The tariff walls must go down.

PROTECTIONISTS GETTING BUSY

It will be interesting to our readers to learn that the Anti-Reciprocity League of Canada has been revived. This is a league which was headed by Z. A. Lash, of the C. N. R., and did so much magnificent work for the protectionists during last Federal election. We do not know whether the \$6,300,000 cash gift which the government handed to the Canadian Northern Railway in February was in return for these services or not. At an rate those millions will finance a very fine campaign. If the farmers of Canada had even one million dollars to assist in organization work they would wipe out the tariff wall completely in two years. We presume that if Mr. Lash's efforts continue successful that his railway will get another cash bonus from the Federal treasury. This Anti-Reciprocity League business also probably explains why the Canadian Manufacturers' association takes no part in the campaign for equitable freight rates. It is a case of "you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours." The railways and manufacturers tap the treasury every time they get the chance, and we must admit that they do it splendidly. It is a sort of "communism of pelf," as Sir Richard Cartwright once described it, and as long as the railways make no complaint about the tariff, the manufacturers cannot very well make any complaint about freight rates. Yet there are farmers in Canada and thousands of them who still believe that they are working for the interest of their wives and families, when they are supporting a protective tariff.

TAXING LAND VALUES

The Canadian Manufacturers' association is becoming interested in the taxation of land values question. In the July number of "Industrial Canada" there are interviews with three Vancouver members of the association, as to the actual working of land value taxation in Vancouver. One of the members, R. P. McLennan, of McFeely & Co., Limited, says:—

"The application of the single tax theory

should materially assist in the establishment of manufacturing industries in our city. It appears to be the simplest form of giving a legitimate bonus to any manufacturer wishing to avail himself of the offer. He can secure the cheapest property suitable and erect the most modern and expensive works he desires with the full knowledge that he will not have to pay a farthing on his buildings for taxes. Up to date the citizens of Vancouver appear well satisfied with the effect of the application of the single tax. It has been stated that a man who robs a hen house once is fined once, but the man who builds a hen house is fined once a year. Vancouver has ceased to fine the builder even once, and if one but contemplates the many modern structures of the best type and material in course of erection he cannot but consider her action has been justified beyond expectation."

This manufacturer is beginning to see the point. He realizes that industry should not be taxed, that is, when it is a manufacturing industry. If he would carry it a little further he would find that by wiping out the customs tariff workmen could live far more cheaply and consequently at a lower wage. He would also find that the taxation of land values would loosen the grip of the monopolists on timber limits, mines, and other raw materials and thus make them far cheaper than they are to manufacturers now without doing injury to any person. In fact if all taxes were raised from the value of land as nature intended that they should be, manufacturers in Canada would not only need no protection but would be able to undersell all foreign competitors. In addition they would have an easy conscience due to the knowledge that their prosperity did not depend upon other people's poverty.

FREE TRADE HELPS MANUFACTURERS

It is a well known fact that there is no duty on cream separators coming into Canada. They may be imported from any country in the world and the separator industry is therefore one which meets competition from all directions and has flourished in Canada under free trade conditions. We quote the following from a circular letter sent by the Petrie Manufacturing company, Hamilton, Ont., to their agents, April 20, 1911:—

"There has never been any duty on cream separators coming into Canada. The markets have always been open to the makers of every cream separator and they are nearly all here. In spite of all this opposition the "Magnet" easily leads them all. In 1910 our sales of "Magnets" nearly doubled those of 1909, and the first three months of 1911 run far ahead of the same months in 1910."

This is what one of the leading manufacturers of cream separators has to say about his own industry under free trade conditions. Now, if cream separators need no protection in Canada why do agricultural implements and other industries need protection? We would be glad to have some person explain this mystery.

A STARTLING DISCOVERY

The Winnipeg Telegram sums up the contention of the opponents of reciprocity in the following words:—

"The very best market for the Canadian grain grower lies right at his door in Canada, or can be found in the widening demand within the Empire."

If this doctrine be true then those farmers in the West who have been hauling their grain across the line, and, after paying the duty, have received considerably more than the best Canadian price, are really losers. According to the anti-reciprocity doctrine, the more money that we get for our products

the worse we are off, and according to this same doctrine every farmer who has lost his ear of wheat at the lake front through heating is really becoming wealthy. This is the most mysterious doctrine that is being preached, and if it becomes generally accepted will no doubt rank as one of the great discoveries of the age.

SOUNDS GOOD; MEANS NOTHING

On June 13, the Toronto News spoke as follows:—

"If Eastern manufacturers are to have a privileged position in Western markets they must meet the competition of outside industries, and if railways are to have a like privilege in driving trade from East to West, they must so adjust freight rates as to encourage the delivery of Eastern goods to Western consumers. If either manufacturers or railway managers are obdurate and rapacious, the Government and Parliament must not hesitate at extraordinary measures."

This sounds all right but it means absolutely nothing. There can be no competition from the outside over a protective tariff wall. The railways will not adjust freight rates as long as they are allowed to have a monopoly and as long as the railways and manufacturers are allowed to retain their privileges, the government will do pretty much as it is told. The News has some good theories, but in practice they are very weak.

PROGRESSIVE NEW ZEALAND

"Half the world," says the old proverb, "doesn't know how the other half lives." While the saying is intended to refer to the wide social cleavage between the upper and lower classes, it might very well be taken in a geographical sense as well. It has long been known that New Zealand and Australia were blazing the trail in many social reforms, but the people of America and Europe have been constantly misled concerning the actual results of these reforms. Evidence is accumulating that not by chance but by design has all this misinformation been spread broadcast. Sinister interests, alarmed by the progress of advanced government on the other side of the world, are for ever describing the "dismal failure" of New Zealand, in the hope of keeping our older and more conservative peoples from following in the same path. One has only to read the "New Zealand Official Year Book" of 1911 to learn what real success has marked their advance legislation. Chief interest centres in its railway policy. In building and purchasing 2,753 miles of railway, the government has incurred a public debt of \$128,014,740—a very heavy outlay for fewer than one million people. Have the predictions of the monopolists that the country was rushing headlong into bankruptcy been fulfilled? On the contrary, the whole amount is earning a dividend of more than four per cent.—a better return than Canadians could get by putting that lump sum in one of the chartered banks. One need not study very long to decide whether Canadians or New Zealanders have been wiser in their generation. Canadian governments have contributed to the railways of this country, as shown in another article in this issue, one billion dollars, which is a much larger outlay in proportion to population than New Zealand's. But while New Zealand owns every mile of its railways and last year cleared more than \$6,000,000 in profits on their operation, Canadians are receiving their "returns" in excessive freight rates, congested traffic and a cynical carelessness of the people's rights. In short, while in New Zealand the government owns and operates the railways, in Canada it looks at times as though the railways own and operate the government. So, too, the people of New Zealand own and manage with considerable success telephone, telegraph and electric car systems. Thirty-five per cent. of the national revenue is derived from land and income taxes, death duties and other direct taxes, while sixty-three per cent. of

the national debt is directly interest-bearing. New Zealand has gone far in the direction of applying an equitable land tax. The present leasehold system involves the principle of state ownership of the soil with a tenant right to recurrent terms of lease by the occupier. "The land for the people" is the motto, the area of land which one man may hold being so fixed as to encourage the class of moderate farmers. Since 1894, the state has advanced loans to settlers, repayable by half-year instalments, the interest charge being 4½ per cent. Payments may be extended over 20, 30 or 36½ years, just as desired. Workers in towns and cities are also helped by the government in building homes for themselves. During the past five years over fifty-two million dollars has been advanced on these easy terms and over twenty-two million has already been repaid. The government also provides fire, life and accident insurance at the lowest rates. Since 1898 old age pensions have been paid. Since 1893 woman suffrage has been in force, whereas the battle for political equality is still being fought in all western lands. The government owns two large coal mines, and by operating these on the basis of making only a fair profit it is able to control the price of all other coal used in the Dominion. Evidences of the prosperity of the people may be found in the fact that more than \$78,000,000 is deposited in the post office savings banks and more than \$125,000,000 in the banks of issue, a total of more than \$200 for each of the inhabitants of the country. There is no reactionary party in New Zealand. Both parties are progressive. The Liberal party held power for twenty years and was not in danger until its opponents abandoned the title of "Conservative" and went to the country as the Reform party. Altogether, the truth about New Zealand should encourage those in other countries who are fighting to make the government serve the interests of the many rather than the fortunes of the few.

THE WASTEFUL BONUS

Philadelphia has long been called "the City of Brotherly Love," but a little Nova Scotia town may yet become a rival for the title. For the electors of Sydney recently voted by over five to one to give \$1,000,000 to establish some men in business. Could generosity go further? That is how anyone unacquainted with the ways of doing business on this continent would look at it. But it was not kindness of heart but cold selfish reasons which induced this little city to hand over such a fortune. The citizens were misled, as so many others have been, by the arguments of the capitalist into thinking they would profit by this hand-out. More workmen would be employed, urged the promoters; more groceries, boots and dry goods would be bought, and so business would benefit. It is true that a narrow circle of merchants, newspaper proprietors and perhaps the nickel shows would get more business. But why should the general community be taxed for their benefit? The people would not stand for this injustice for a minute if they realized what they were doing, and the hope of the Special Interests lies in keeping them from the truth. That \$1,000,000 was given away by one thousand voters, while fewer than two hundred voted "nay." Supposing there are two thousand ratepayers altogether, each one was pledged to give \$500 for the sake of getting the dock company to locate there. If a subscription list had been passed around town for direct contributions, how many would have put down their names for \$500? No, even the merchants who stand to gain most from the new industry would have said: "Nobody set me up in my business. Why should I establish this concern? If they can't pay their way without this charity, they will only be a dead loss to the community. If they can do without it, why should we pay them that much extra profits?" But the

"municipal bonus" sounds so different from "charity," and then it seems so easy to let the municipality foot the bill that the individual citizen forgets he must pay his full share all the same. If the people could only awaken to the fact, the bonus carries its own condemnation on its face. "Bonus" is really a Latin word, meaning a gift, "a good thing." Surely it is a good thing—for the daring promoter looking for easy money. But if it really helps a town to bring an industry by paying a large subsidy, why stop with one? Why not bonus ten or a hundred industries, and become ten or one hundred times as prosperous? Every taxpayer knows enough to kick at such an absurdity, knowing it would bankrupt the municipality, yet if the bonus is what is claimed there should be no limit to its helpfulness in building up a community. The municipal bonus is the same attempt on a small scale to lift oneself by tugging on his bootstraps which we see carried to its logical perfection in the protective tariff. Both are taxes levied on the whole people for the benefit of Special Interests. But the bonus, wasteful though it be, is much less extravagant than protective duties. The municipality agrees to give a definite sum, perhaps with tax exemptions for a limited period, so that everybody knows just what this new industry is costing. But when a government protects an industry, no one knows how much it is costing the country, and, moreover, this levy goes on for ever and ever, until the protection is swept away. So that while we may laugh at the folly of Sydney, that city might retort that it is going about in the logical and economical way to establish an "infant industry," rather than the way our Government does it, giving an industry full power to plunder the people for an unlimited period and for an unlimited and unknown amount.

When the "made in Canada" train was touring the West and preaching the glories of protection and the patriotism of patronizing home industries, they declared loudly that everything on the train was made in Canada. The Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing company, of Toronto, distributed on the train little buttons to advertise Maltese Cross rubbers. On the inside of the buttons we read this legend: "Buttons made by the Whitehead & Hoag company, Newark, N.J., U.S.A." What despicable traitors to work off on us innocent Westerners buttons made by the Yankees. Who would have thought those protectionists would have tried to spread annexation sentiments through this country?

No doubt there will be a Direct Legislation statute enacted at the coming session in Saskatchewan. Both parties endorsed it without reserve. Saskatchewan bids fair to be Canada's greatest province, and with this great implement of democracy in the hands of the people we believe it will be the most democratic province as well.

Don't forget that in addition to the reciprocity agreement there is a standing offer for free trade in agricultural implements on the United States statute books. Any time the Canadian tariff on implements is removed it automatically opens the American market to our manufacturers.

We notice that many charges are made against the election lists in Saskatchewan. This charge always figures prominently in Manitoba elections also. The making of the lists should not be left in the hands of the politicians. The franchise is too sacred to be made a political football.

The independent candidates in Saskatchewan made a good showing, but were not successful. They, however, proved that the independent spirit is steadily growing and that party slavery is steadily growing less.

Billion Dollars for Railways

By The Guide Ottawa Correspondent

It has been estimated by an authority on the subject that since Confederation no less than one billion dollars has been given by the Canadian governments in one form or another in aid of transportation. By all odds the greatest proportion of this aid has been given to the railways. When one considers the stupendous nature of these figures a question is suggested as to whether or not the Canadian people are getting value for their money in the matter of service. Of course, they are not; but we still continue to vote subsidies totalling millions of dollars every year. The session which closed recently provided a record for several years in that respect. But before going further into the particulars of the votes of last session, it would, perhaps, be as well to give some details as to the grants to transportation in past years and the general character of the same. Aid to railways has been given in three forms, as the blue books tell us,—cash subsidies, land grants and guarantees. At the close of 1911 the Dominion government had paid out \$148,217,000 in cash subsidies to railways, while \$35,919,360 had been paid out by provincial governments and \$18,040,823 by municipalities.

The province of Ontario led the way in the payment of municipal cash subsidies, having handed over to the railways no less a sum than \$13,361,073. Quebec is in a poor second place, with payments totalling \$3,137,536, while the other provinces dropped below the one million dollar mark, with grants as follows: Nova Scotia, \$481,898; New Brunswick, \$341,500; British Columbia, \$207,952; Manitoba, \$490,600. There is no record of the municipalities of Saskatchewan and Alberta having paid anything into the coffers of the railway corporations, although the small sum of \$22,261 was paid by municipalities of that section of the Dominion when it was under the territorial form of government.

The Quebec provincial government has led the way in the payment of cash subsidies to railways, the total for the province to the end of 1911 being \$12,333,106. Ontario came second with payments to the amount of \$9,204,616, while the other provinces gave of their good cash the following amounts: Nova Scotia, \$6,384,299; New Brunswick, \$4,007,486; British Columbia, \$798,209, and Manitoba, \$2,878,887.

Huge Grant of Land

Since Confederation the land grants to railways have totalled 55,256,420 acres. Of this amount the government has given 32,004,486 acres; the province of Quebec, 13,324,950 acres; the province of British Columbia, 13,324,950; the province of New Brunswick, 1,647,772, and the province of Nova Scotia, 160,000 acres. The governments have found it to be practically impossible to assign a money value to these land grants. The province of Quebec adopted the policy of giving to grantees the option of accepting cash instead of land at the rate of 52 cents per acre, and the right was exercised with respect to nearly all the acreage indicated in the foregoing statement in regard to that province. In

the case of western lands, however, many millions of acres are still in the hands of railway corporations, and the selling value of the land is increasing steadily year by year.

The original grant to the Canadian Pacific Railway was 27,710,400 acres. The company, according to its last annual statement, still possesses 7,061,184 acres of land in the West. Assuming that these lands in the course of the next two or three years will sell for an average of twenty dollars per acre, the company will still gather up in cash on land account the enormous sum of \$140,000,000.

Guarantees of Railway Bonds

Previous to this year the federal and provincial governments have, during the past few years, given material assistance to railway companies by way of the guaranteeing of bonds. Dominion government guarantees of bonds for the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern in recent years represent the large sum of \$52,439,865.

The government of Manitoba has given guarantees to the Canadian Northern to the amount of \$20,899,660, made up as follows: Main and branch lines in Manitoba, \$12,154,073; Winnipeg terminals, \$3,000,000; line to Port Arthur, \$5,745,586.

On June 30, 1911, the outstanding guarantees of the province of Alberta amounted to \$25,743,000, divided as follows: Canadian Northern Railway company, \$11,960,000; Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines company, \$6,383,000; Alberta and Great Waterways company, \$7,400,000.

At the same time the guarantees of the Saskatchewan government totalled \$11,999,000 as follows: To the Canadian Northern Railway company—at the rate of \$13,000 per mile on 730 miles of branch lines—\$9,490,000. A similar guarantee on 193 miles of Grand Trunk Pacific branch lines, \$2,509,000. Ontario quite recently has given to the Canadian Northern Railway company a guarantee of interest on bonds aggregating \$7,860,000.

Quebec has given a guarantee to the Montreal and Western Railway company amounting to \$476,000.

On the bonds of the New Brunswick Coal and Railway company the New Brunswick government has given a guarantee to the amount of \$700,000.

The Nova Scotia government has made a loan to the Halifax and South-western Railway company to the extent

of \$13,500 per mile, making a total of \$5,022,000. In this case the government is secured by mortgage and has the right to take over and sell or operate the property in case default is made in the terms of the bargain.

Premier McBride's Railway Policy.

It is out in British Columbia where the granting of the people's money to the railways ensures the continuation of a government in power and the complete obliteration of all opposition that a record in guarantees to railways has been made in the past few years. There guarantees to railways by the government had reached, on June 30, 1911, the large sum of \$23,196,832, the chief item being a guarantee to the Canadian Northern Pacific, at the rate of \$35,000 per mile on approximately 600 miles, making a total of \$21,000,000. These figures, large as they are, do not include the guarantees to the Canadian Northern and other railways made within the past few months and in connection with which Premier McBride made a clean sweep of the province at the recent provincial elections. These guarantees will run into many millions of dollars.

The foregoing facts and figures give an approximate idea of what had been done previous to the year 1912 in the way of aid to railways. Apart from what the provincial governments have done one must turn to the records of the session of Parliament just closed to find to what extent the new government at Ottawa is generously disposed to the corporations. At the previous session of Parliament when the Liberals were in power the biggest hand-out to the railways was to the Canadian Northern, which was given a guarantee on its Montreal-Port Arthur line to an amount not exceeding fifty thousand dollars per mile. At that time Mackenzie and Mann were on friendly terms with the government in power. Some facetious person has remarked: "It matters not who is premier, Bill and Dan are always in power." This bit of sarcasm would appear to be justified, for again the Canadian Northern magnates headed the list and got away with a subsidy of twelve thousand dollars per mile for their projected line from Vancouver to the Yellowhead Pass, a distance of 525 miles. The snug sum of twelve thousand dollars multiplied by 525 is enough to put Mackenzie and Mann into the millionaire class quite irrespective of what they have already. It makes just an even \$6,300,000 towards the construction

of a line to which the British Columbia government had already given generous aid. Of course it represents only a part of the aid voted by Parliament to the Mackenzie and Mann firm. Other "lifts" which it received for various lines throughout the country would run into a nice tidy sum.

Senate Saved \$2,000,000

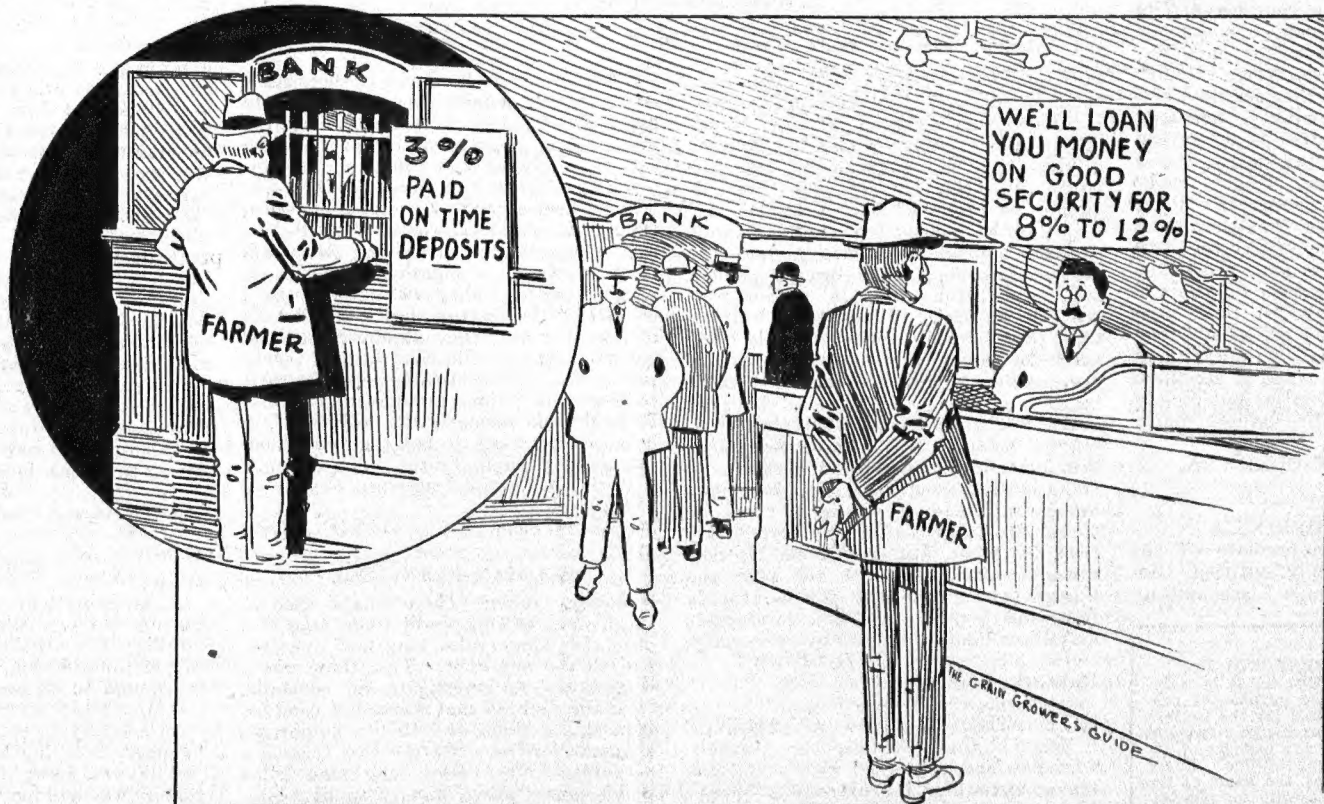
In connection with these railway grants of the session the Senate did the country a good turn to the extent of two million dollars by throwing out the bill providing for a grant of approximately two million dollars to the Ontario government's railway—the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario. This subsidy was to have been given for a line already built, under operation and paying. Outside of a few party papers Sir James Whitney has not received much sympathy on account of being deprived of this sum for his treasury. It is felt that the railway, penetrating as it does, one of the richest mining countries in the world, should continue to be self-sustaining and that if public monies must be given to afford means of transportation railways seeking to give a service to people now without them should receive aid rather than a rich province with a paying line in its possession. Nevertheless, it is to be expected that the government will again attempt to renew this two million dollar gift to its political friends at the next session of the House and it is to be hoped that the Senate will again act in the true interests of the people and throw it out.

Space will not permit one to give all the details of the subsidies re-voted or granted by Parliament at its last session with little or no protest from either side of the House. As a matter of fact, under present conditions, no member dares oppose any guarantee or subsidy to a line which is to serve a district which he represents, and he would be very unpopular if he went out of his way to oppose grants to railways in other parts of the country. The result is that the re-votes go through without a word of discussion. That is, once it has been decided to give a railway certain aid, and if it is not earned within the year the vote is replaced in the estimates from year to year until it is earned. There may be some discussion of new votes but it is more in the nature of inquiry than of criticism.

A Heavy Obligation

It has been estimated that if all the subsidies authorized by Parliament at the recent session were earned the government would be called upon to pay out of the treasury about twenty-two million dollars. As a matter of fact probably only about one-fourth will be actually earned and claimed within the year, but the obligation is there and Parliament will again next year place the items before the house to be voted and there will be practically no discussion and no objections will be entered. In connection with many of the subsidies voted last session to railways in Quebec province it is stated that they also received heavy land grants from the provincial governments. This means that

Continued on Page 15



How the Banks aid the Farmers

The Mail Bag

OPPOSES FREE TRADE

Editor, Guide:—I really cannot see the need for this agitation for reciprocity, and believe it to be a treacherous bait at the best. It may amuse Mr. Sulman to think if England were joined to Europe, as Canada is to the United States there would have probably been a great possibility of her being gobbled up long before she became a free trade country. And he would adopt a system by which the farmer is compelled to pay the landlord's share as well as his own of the taxes levied on land and property to enable the farmers of the continent to sell their goods free to the exclusion of his own in the British markets. Mr. Lilwall seems to ignore the fact that it was during the days of protection that England rose to be the greatest and wealthiest power in the world in spite of a seven years' tariff war with all Europe. Also that those who framed the free trade policy of England never dreamed of it taking the course it has taken or they would never have committed such an error. Why Mr. Lilwall should accuse the manufacturers of the Eastern provinces as plunderers, or the Canadian Grain Growers either for that matter, being an advocate for free trade he has no right to kick because they claim the right to set their own prices on their goods. He is free to buy or leave them as it suits him. Why he classes the United States as a monument of free trade, I am at a loss to know, considering there is scarce an article entering the States that is not heavily taxed, especially manufactured goods. Their tariff laws are so severe that if a ship owner has a ship built or buys a ship from any other country than the United States he is not entitled by American law either to fly the American flag or claim any privilege claimed by American vessels, but has to pay the same shipping rates as a foreign ship. And as for secession and forming a crown colony, it is absurd to think of it. Would England or the Eastern provinces tolerate such a thing, and could you procure funds to enforce such a scheme, and even suppose they allowed you to secede, could you raise funds to establish a government from a community of poor farmers who can not even pay cash for their own necessities and whose wealth consists principally of lien notes and dunnies. It would be as much as you could do to raise funds to pay the M.P.'s wages for one sitting without giving them the opportunity of raising them, without so much as by your leave. The land was given us cheap to make the best we could out of it for ourselves and Canada, not to form crown colonies or to hand over to another country, and it will take some showing to persuade me that we shall be better off by paying heavier taxes to allow the United States combines to fleece us of our ready cash and enrich their country by doing so. I say it is but fair that those who want foreign goods should pay the duty for them. There are far more important things which might be done for the settler than throwing mud at those who have been the mainstay of Canada long before we came here, and I cannot think this agitation for free trade or secession will alter things for better, but simply cause envy and malice where unity should reign supreme.

A. COLEMAN.

Redvers, Sask.

SOCIALISM DEFINED

Editor, Guide:—I appreciate T. A. Hennig's courteous reply, entitled "Socialism Defined," though I see nothing

in it that I have not read or heard before many times. Dictionaries I consult define Socialism as "a theory," in contradistinction that it has never been practiced by any country, if indeed it could be practiced by any other than a small community. The nearest approach to the practice of Socialism has been by small select communities favoring the same ideas, and these rarely exist longer than fifty years. The Doukhobors believe in having no wage, but having food, clothing and things in common, but a man of enterprise, incentive and ambition breaks away to "individualism." And these systems do not recognize the differences in men, known as "individuality," but reduce men to one drab dead level, shutting off enterprise almost wholly. I know farmers who hold the Socialist "theory," but who do not practice it. They believe labor produces everything. They rent out land on shares, the renter finds all the labor, horses and implements, but the Socialist farmer takes one-third of the produce; what for, if labor produces everything? The farmer takes it as profit on his capital, and believes himself entitled to this profit. I believe this division of profits is just, but it is far away from "the theory" of Socialism. I see hay land rented out on the same basis, the renter does all the labor of cutting, raking, stack-

umbia. These strangers are receiving the harshest, most unjust treatment in the name of Canada. They are being attacked and slandered by anti-Asiatic organizations in British Columbia. They are being made to feel that British justice in Canada is a mockery, that Christianity is a name, not a fact.

Could not we who believe British justice is for all, that Christianity should be practice as well as precept, give the Sikhs a chance to show what they can do on our farms? Last winter I saw numbers of them clearing orange grove land in Southern California. Before being cleared the land wouldn't raise enough to the acre to keep a hen, for it wasn't land at all, just a bed of stone. I saw a wall of stone about a quarter of a mile long, 20 feet wide, and eight or ten feet high which had been dug out of a ten acre field! Sikhs did that work. I understand they have made good at anything they have done and are well spoken of by their employers. They handle horses well.

These men belong to a famous race of India. Their ancestors suffered martyrdom for their faith for centuries at the hands of Mahomedan invaders, but remained unconquered. They are not idolaters, but believe in one God. They are not polygamists. These men are descendants of the brave warriors who stood true to Britain in the Indian Mutiny and saved India for the Empire and to the beneficent rule of British justice.



MORE CARE NEEDED

Wife:—"Git up an' pull down that shade. Do you want them airy plane fellers a-shootin' and skylarkin' about this winda all night?"

ing; but the Socialist owner takes one-third or so, and does nothing to earn it, apart from his land interest, which is not labor; likely he had the land as a gift from the government, less \$10 entry fee. Mr. Hennig says "wealth cannot be produced except by labor." I take it he means, too, capital cannot produce capital, that money does not produce money. I see young homesteaders scratch along in a poor way without capital. When they "prove up" they borrow \$1,000. This is capital. He now buys horses and machinery, and soon has his quarter broken up and in crop or rents land. He now earns five times as much, having capital, as before. If his horses are young they grow into money as he works them. If he has some mares he soon has eight horses in place of his first three or four. So he is making money, partly from his labor, but more from his borrowed capital. I have not seen the Socialist who can deny this is true in fact, and I claim capital is productive as well as labor, and both are necessary.

W. HORDERN.

Dundurn, Sask.

GIVE THE SIKHS A CHANCE

Editor, Guide:—Many an earnest, Christian farmer, pressed with work, feels his opportunities for extending Christ's kingdom are small. To such I wish to point out an unusual missionary opportunity connected with the Sikhs in British Col-

If Christianity is not to be made to stink in the nostrils of India we need at any rate to give these men a chance. They are more nearly related to the Anglo-Saxon race than some races we welcome to Canada, for they are of pure Aryan stock. Their features are as regular as our own, though their skins are bronzed by India's sun. The attempt to use the Sikhs will need to be made sympathetically. From religious motives they will eat only food cooked by themselves, they will not take life, neither will they handle an animal ceremonially unclean, like the pig. Only those who will patiently respect their religious convictions should engage them. I imagine no farmer's wife will complain because they want to cook their own food. Dr. Sunder Singh, Editor "The Aryan," Victoria, B.C., will, I am sure, answer all enquiries for men.

Strassburg, Sask.

DAVID ROSS.

WOMAN FRANCHISE

Editor, Guide:—There was a time in the history of this world when man was absolutely alone; ruler, king, lord, autocrat and all the rest of it. That there was a commission to investigate we conclude, from the decision that it was not good for man to be alone and that a co-partner be made for him, and the two became a corporate body. How long man ruled in his lonely glory, history keeps a profound secret, but it seems to have been long enough to have stamped the principles of lordism upon his posterity down to the

present time, for we find man reluctantly giving up his hold upon the idea that he alone was made to rule over all living creatures—women thrown in. So great has been his desire and ambition to rule, govern and direct that at times it has taken the combined forces of nations to check even a single man from trampling under foot the people of the whole earth. It is now, in our day and for hundreds of years that the power to govern, make laws and rule over the people—women too, has been attained by groups of men known as legislators who compose our councils, legislatures and parliaments. The sentiment is being widely understood that it is not good that man should be alone, even in politics, and that he should be compelled to use the tempering influence of woman in such matters. Of course the woman has had a say, but it was on a par with the say of the children, Indians, aliens and confined outlaws—it was ineffective—she had no vote. We look out over the world and note that the people who are honoring their women and raising them to the dignity of co-partners with men in all things are the progressionists of the age. Their women are proud and powerful and bring to their states and countries well balanced, effective and just Governments. Their tempering qualities keep men to the right, and in dignity to their attainments and influence.

The day is at hand when the provinces of Canada and the Dominion as well should at once take steps to place our women, the noblest and most intelligent of all nations, upon the ballot paper that they may realize and exercise the dignity of the position they were formed by nature to fill. The men of Canada are gallant and have a desire to elevate woman to her proper place in politics as well as to any economic position in Canadian progress. It simply needs a little closer understanding between our legislatures, parliaments and our women to bring about the long desired hope of the ladies of our land.

Out with petitions and it will surprise the world what Canada can and will do for the promotion of the fair and lovely of this progressive country. Sentiment along this line is strong and grows in intensity every day, and before long must burst into effective action.

Moosomin, Sask.

J. E. FRITH.

BELIEVES IN G. G. GRAIN CO.

Editor, Guide:—I am an American farmer, but I will be a Canadian in a short while. I have four hundred acres broken and about three hundred acres for crop this year. I came here to this country from the United States in 1910. First year I got a good crop, No. 1 and No. 2 wheat. This wheat was tested at the Grain Growers' Grain company, Winnipeg. My wheat was sent through the Saskatoon Milling Company. I made a mistake that I did not send the wheat to the Grain Growers' Grain company here at Winnipeg. One carload of wheat was sent to Saskatoon to the mill. This car took twenty days before she got to the mills. It is about eight miles from my place to Saskatoon. This car was open both doors, too. I was short about one hundred bushels of wheat. The threshing machine weighed the wheat correct, and was loaded in the car. The car was over eleven hundred bushel and was loaded to the line. The wheat was No. 1 Northern and I got paid for No. 2 and the other cars I got No. 4 and 5 which tested No. 2 at your Company, and they were sent to Winnipeg. I have lost quite a lot ever since I came here in farming on my wheat.

JOHN HENIGMAN.

Clarks Crossing, Sask.

HIS BID

A Yorkshireman recently entered an auction mart. Looking around and catching the auctioneer's eye during a lull in the bidding, he shouted out loudly enough to be heard by all:

"May I bid, sir?"

"Certainly," said the man of the hammer, thinking him a customer.

All eyes being turned on the questioner, he, making for the door, said: "Well, I'll bid you good night, then."

The laughter which followed stopped business for some time.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS
This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

BE STRONG

We are not here to play, to dream, to drift.
We have hard work to do and loads to lift.
Shun not the struggle; face it, 'tis God's gift.

Be strong!

Say not the days are evil—who's to blame?
And fold the hands and acquiesce—O shame!
Stand up, speak out, and bravely, in God's name.

Be strong!

It matters not how deep entrenched the wrong,
How hard the battle goes; the day how long.
Faint not, fight on! Tomorrow comes the song.

—Maltbie Davenport Babcock.

THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT

In our last article on this subject we cited instances to prove that the race only thrives when it has a hard-working womanhood.

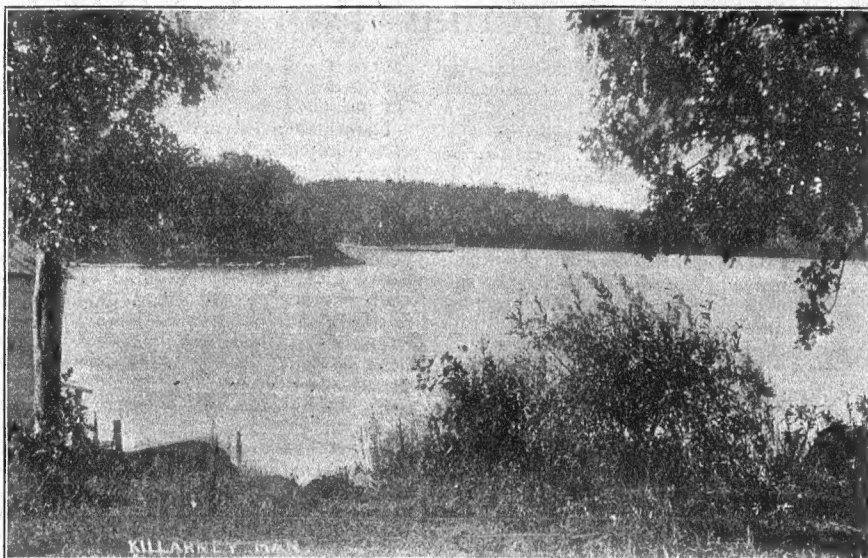
Now the women of ancient days had no lack of labor. They wove the cloth and shaped the garments which clothed their households. They cured the meats and filled the cellars with wine of their own making and were busy from morning until night.

But gradually machinery came into play and first the making of the cloth, and then the shaping of the garment was transplanted from the home to the factory, where a single machine would often do the work of twenty people. One by one such occupations as the curing of meats and fruits, the knitting of hose and the making of beverages have been largely swept away from woman's realm to the factories where, very often, man is the presiding genius. So you see if the truth were known it was really man who first invaded woman's realm.

A few centuries ago when all that was demanded of people was brute force and the knowledge of a few homely arts the children were reared and trained entirely in the home. Today, when it takes years of training to fit men for their different callings in life, the mother cannot begin to bring up her children unassisted. At an early age they are sent to public school, and from there to an apprenticeship or to college. At first for many hours of the day and later for many months of the year her children do not need her.

But there is still one function which belongs to women constitutionally—the bearing of children—and yet even in this direction a change is apparent. In primitive civilizations, where wars were the order of the day and famine and pestilence prevalent, when, owing to lack of medical knowledge nearly every wound was fatal and infant mortality was terrible, it was the duty of the women of each race to bear constantly to prevent its extinction. But all this is changed or changing. Wars are waged now only at long intervals, famine and pestilence are dying out and we are learning how to preserve the lives of tiny babies. This is the first reason why such frequent and constant child-bearing is no longer necessary. There are two more. The second is that in our modern society we have machines operated by one man to do the work that formerly required the combined strength and skill of forty or fifty. The third is that the training of the modern child to fill his proper place in life is so complicated and expensive that many parents can no longer afford to rear even seven or eight children and give them a fair start in life.

It is rapidly coming to be the case that all the women of the race are not required to bear children in order that population and civilization may hold their own and the women who do bear them find less and less of their lives occupied in this way. What is to become of these women? Are they to fritter away their lives at bridge parties and pink teas and shopping and gossiping because men stand at the break in the hedge of convention, which has enclosed them for years, blocking every path that leads to useful toil? Indeed



Beauty's Home, Killarney

no. They are determined to have work to do—useful work—work that will count in the sum total of the world's productiveness.

A few women have already slipped through the hedge almost unobserved and we find them bobbing up serenely as doctors, lawyers, women mayors and delegates to Republican Conventions. These women are the breakers of new trails, the leaders in a great movement that is stirring all womankind. They have gained the right to toil in their own chosen way, for, mind you, man has never denied to woman the privilege of working in certain spheres. It has always been considered perfectly legitimate for women to go out washing and scrubbing by the day to earn money. Nothing degrading about that. The army of washerwomen—who before the days of the steam laundry used to go about daily serving their more fortunate neighbors for seventy-five cents or a dollar a day, never gave them a moment's worry about the downfall of the sex. It is the far less numerous women doctors and lawyers who drive about in their automobiles and receive checks mounting up into the hundreds for a single service who arouse their consternation and make them feel that the future of the race is endangered.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

LIKES THE NEW NAME

My Dear Miss Beynon: First of all may I shake you warmly by the hand and give you a hearty welcome. I know we shall be good friends. Secondly—do you think you could persuade Mr. Editor to give the "middle page" of The Guide to "Country Homemakers," (by the way, I like the new name immensely) and "Dixie Patton" and "Sunshine Guild."

We are just starting a Sunshine Guild in Southminster and I should like to be able to tear the page out without taking any of my husband's reading matter. I will tell you more about our Guild when it gets fairly started if you like, with my very best wishes and I hope we shall all have a successful season in every sense of the word.

SALOPIAN.

P.S.—I must have a P.S. or I shouldn't be a woman. I had a new little niece on the 18th April and they have named her "Frances" and my best known, and I think, favorite cousin's name is "Marion," and they both live in Shropshire, England,—my native county—I think my pen name must be "Salopian" or as we are often called "A Proud Salopian."

Indeed I know we shall be friends and I shall look forward to hearing from you again and often. I am not at all sure that it would be possible for the editor to give us the centre of the paper for all "unbeknownst"—as an old neighbor lady used to say—to the public, the problem of "making-up" a paper is quite a serious one and we cannot always have things as we would like them.

F.M.B.

HELPS IN TEACHING CHILDREN

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am the mother of three boys, and am writing this to tell other mothers how to get literature through The Guide's Book Department, which helps to solve the difficult problem of telling our children about the mysteries of life. I sent a dollar to the Book Department of The Guide, and received in return the book, "Nobility of Boyhood," and two pamphlets, entitled, "How to teach the truth to Children" and "The most beautiful story in the world." I think that these pamphlets should be in the hands of every mother in our land, as our children ought to learn these truths from their parents instead of from some vile-tongued boy or girl at school. The book which I mentioned is suitable only for boys from about fifteen years upwards.

Miss Beynon, if you think my letter too long don't publish it, but I do think it ought to be made more widely known about those pamphlets and where to secure them.

A HAPPY FARMER'S WIFE.

Your letter isn't a mite too long and I am glad to have the recommendation of a mother for these books which we are trying to distribute in the interests of a saner up-bringing of children. I like the name you have chosen and hope there are many happy farmer's wives in our country.

F. M. B.

I think one of the great troubles between parents and children is that parents too often forget how they used to feel when they were young. Don't you think it would be a good thing for mothers and fathers to sit down and think over some of their childish trials?

F. M. B.

A WHIFF OF COUNTRY AIR

Dear Madam:—I have been interested for some time in the "Country Homemakers" page, and I feel that I must answer your call for a breath of country air.

Such breaths are so fragrant now in the "Springing of the year" when the partridge is "drumming," wild ducks nesting, and wild birds singing.

I have access to every kind of wild flower that blooms here in our wonderful West.

First was the crocus that came wrapped in fleecy blankets and covered our hills with beauty and fragrance before the snow was gone in the valleys.

Then the violets, buttercups, Solomon Seal, Lilies of the Valley, and anemone—others galore that I cannot name.

These come before the rose, honeysuckle, moccasin flower and tiger lily. They are all beautiful, but of them all I love the rose best, because it takes me back to childhood days when the rambler and moss roses were my dearest loved.

And yet I love it all—the flowers so

gay, the fields of green-growing grain, the prairies with herds of roving cattle and horses.

And best of all, it is our home, and when we see it all our hearts are glad that we can live, and love, and know that God is good.

And about your page, I think it should deal in the subjects most near and dear to the woman heart. How to care for our babies and economize our work, to give us more time and strength for our loved ones.

I am sorry to say, and yet I feel it true, that many of our women today are fighting against motherhood because it binds them at home, away from their good times, or because "John does not like babies."

Can you not in your page to women show them what a great life work it is to train children to be true, honorable citizens?

As to votes for women, I think if she does her duty by her children she has no time for votes, but I do think she should be protected so that her husband could not sell their home and leave her homeless.

I have a little hint for the woman on a farm who does her own work and cares for her little children. Train the children to sleep till 8 a.m., while she arises at 4.30 or 5 a.m., and she will be surprised how much washing or ironing she can do before the care of the children begins. Of course, to do this she must retire no later than 9 p.m. I will close my letter wishing you success.

ALBERTAN.

You see I chose a pen name for you, Albertan, since you did not select one for yourself. If there is any other name you would prefer to be known by let me hear from you and I will gladly change it for you. Your letter did indeed bring a breath of country air and as you described them I could fairly smell the wild flowers as they appeared one after another. Do come again and soon.

F. M. B.



EVERY DAY ATTIRE

7178—Peasant Blouse for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years. With Collar that can be Round or Square at the front, Square or Pointed at the back. For the 16 year size will be required 1 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 1/4 yard 27 for collar and cuffs, 1 1/4 yard of ruffling, 2 yards of lace for frills and 2 yards of banding.

7450—Blouse with Round Collar, 34 to 42 bust. With Elbow or long Sleeves, Scalloped or Straight Edges. For the medium size will be required 2 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide, 1/4 yard 27 inches wide for collar and cuffs.

7466—Kimono or House Gown, 34 to 44 bust. For the medium size will be required 7 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 1/4 yard 27 inches wide for collar and cuffs, 3 1/4 yards of banding.

7443—Girl's Dress, 8 to 10 years. With or without Trimming Portion that can be extended to form a Plastron or cut off to form a band, with or without trimming on sleeves. For the 8 year size will be required 2 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide.

7455—Girl's Dress, with Two-Piece Skirt, 10 to 14 years. For the 12 year size will be required 4 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 1 1/4 yard 27 inches wide for frills, 4 yards of banding.

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ENGINE CONTRACTS

Gentlemen:—For some time there has been considerable dissatisfaction at the contracts used by machine companies when taking orders for large machinery, and which the purchaser is compelled to sign. These contracts are printed in such small type that not one per cent. ever stop to read it before signing. The agent generally says that it is the usual covenant, that the filled in part is all that is necessary to read, and the result is that the contract is signed and not till after delivery of the machinery and trouble over defective parts, etc., starts, does the purchaser know what he is up against.

Some two years ago the Government undertook to introduce legislation providing for a uniform form of contract which would be acceptable to all parties concerned, but the legislation was never completed. At that time the machine Companies made a determined onslaught on the proposed measure. Just read the balance of this circular and then you will no longer wonder why a uniform contract might not be suitable in some quarters. I have been able to secure some copies of contracts, and while they vary, the one given herewith is a fair sample, some might be better, some worse but they will average up about the same. As we do not wish to unduly advertise any particular machine company the contract has been altered only by omitting the name of the company. Just read it carefully and see what you think of it.

A Sample Contract

"No employee or agent has the right to alter, add to or vary this form, verbally or otherwise."

Messrs ——. You will please ship for the undersigned, in case of — by the route you think best and cheapest, if possible on or before — 19—, or as soon thereafter as possible, (here is inserted the description of machinery purchased) and the fixtures usually furnished by you.

In consideration whereof the undersigned agrees to receive same on its arrival on cars, subject to all the conditions of the warranty and pay freight and charges thereon from the —, and also agrees to pay to the order of —, hereinafter called the Company, at the time and place of delivery, the sum of — dollars, payable as follows, to wit: cash \$— and execute negotiable notes payable at — with approved security, as below shown in this order. Said notes to draw interest at — per cent. per annum from date till due and twelve per cent. per annum after due till paid. Notes for \$— due —191 (etc.).

And further agrees to give, in security of the foregoing notes a first mortgage on the described land described in the property statement on the back hereof and the chattels herein described. Give careful description of horses and live stock, age, weight, color and special marks. The above description is for identification only, and the buyer expressly agrees that said machinery is not sold by description and that there are no conditions or warranties either general, express or implied, statutory or otherwise other than the conditions and warranty set forth below.

Settle Before Delivery

The purchaser agrees to fully settle for the above described machinery on arrival of same and before it is delivered to him, by paying said cash and giving said notes on the banks of the Company, and by giving such other collateral security as is herein mentioned.

And it is also agreed that the Company may insure the said machinery against loss by fire, and the cost of such insurance, if effected, shall be the first charge against said machinery, and payable out of the first moneys received from purchaser on account of such machinery with interest at the rate hereinbefore mentioned, and that any insurance against loss by fire, by whomsoever effected, upon the said machinery, shall accrue to the benefit of, and in case of loss or damage by fire be payable to the Company, to the extent of unpaid purchase money and obligations therefor.

It is further agreed by the said pur-

chaser that all costs and expenses incurred in collecting or trying to collect said notes or obligations, if not paid when due or any securities collateral thereto, or of resuming possession of, or storing or repairing any of said machinery, shall be chargeable to and paid by said purchaser, although said machinery may not be resold by the Company.

And for the further securing payment of the price of the said machinery or such machinery as may be furnished in substitution thereof or otherwise, and accepted by the purchaser, freight charges and interest, and the said notes and all other obligations given therefor and the costs of drawing and registering the mortgage, the purchaser agrees to deliver to the Company, without demand, at the time of delivery of the said machinery as herein provided, a mortgage on the lands herein-after referred to and more fully described opposite the signature of the purchaser at the foot hereof, and any other lands that the purchaser now owns, or is interested in, or shall hereafter own, or in which he may be interested, in the statutory form.

Lien Stands on Land

And the purchaser hereby further agrees with the said Company that it shall have a charge and specific lien for the amount of said purchase money, charges and interest, or the said amount of the said purchase price, charges and interest, less the amount realized by the said Company after deducting all costs, charges and expenses should it take and resell the said machinery whether such amount be considered liquidated damages or the purchase money or price, or the balance thereof, upon the said lands, and any other lands the purchaser now owns or shall hereafter own or be interested in, until the said purchase money and all obligations given therefor, and any and all renewals thereof shall have been fully paid; and the said lands are hereby charged with the payment of said purchase money, obligations, interest and all renewals thereof, and such lien and charge shall exist for such portion of the machinery or such substituted machinery as may be supplied. And the purchaser agrees that he will remain in possession of lands hereinafter described and perform all acts, if any, required to complete his homestead duties thereon and will not assign or transfer or agree to assign or transfer or deal directly or indirectly with the said lands or any interest therein until the full amount due to the said Company for the purchase price is fully paid and satisfied.

Earnings Belong to Company

All the moneys which shall be owing to, or earned by the purchaser for work done by him or his agents, servants or employees, during any season hereafter until the full purchase price and said notes and all obligations given therefor be fully paid with interest, either wholly or in part, with or by the aid of said machinery, or any part thereof, or with or by the aid of the teams and appliances used in connection therewith, shall (to the extent of the said purchase price and notes and all obligations given therefor) belong to and are hereby assigned by the purchaser to the said Company, it to apply any amounts actually received by it therefor (less all expenses of collecting the same) on account of said purchase price and the said notes and all obligations given therefor. And the purchaser further assigns to the Company all rights from time to time acquired by the purchaser of liens for work done with the said machinery, or any part thereof, under any statute or otherwise howsoever with full power to enforce such rights in the name of the purchaser or of the Company, as the Company deem fit, and the purchaser agrees to indemnify the Company against all costs and charges arising out of any actions brought by the Company for enforcing such rights for defending the same.

The omission to take and register the said mortgage against the said lands shall not, nor shall failure or neglect to collect earnings hereby assigned or to notify parties liable therefor, release or

affect the liability of the purchaser or of the persons liable as surety, for payment of any of the said purchase moneys, obligations or notes, it being intended that the Company shall not be bound to resort to such land or earnings further than the Company deems proper for its own security.

It is further mutually agreed, that in the event of failure by the purchaser to pay said moneys, freight charges and other expenses mentioned herein, or to execute and deliver said notes and collateral security, then for value received from the Company by the purchaser this order shall stand as the written obligation of the purchaser to said Company and shall have the same force and effect as the notes and mortgage above mentioned, had they been actually executed and delivered for all sums not paid in cash and if after demand, personal or otherwise, the purchaser does not sign and deliver same the whole purchase price shall be payable and the purchaser covenants to pay same in cash forthwith.

The purchaser agrees that said Company shall not be liable for any damages during transportation or for delays in making shipment, or in delivery, or for non-delivery of parts, or all of above described machinery.

Ownership Stays with Company

The purchaser agrees with the Company that the property in, and the title to, the goods mentioned, which the purchaser hereby agrees to buy, shall remain in the Company and shall not pass to the purchaser until the full payment of the purchase price and the said notes and obligations given therefor; but the purchaser shall have possession of, and the right to use the same until any default in payment as aforesaid, when the whole price then remaining unpaid, and all obligations given therefor, shall, notwithstanding deferred times of payment,

mentioned in such obligations, become due and payable as cash forthwith, and said purchaser hereby covenants with the said Company to forthwith pay the same; and in default of payment of price and all obligations in full as they respectively mature, the Company may resume possession of said machinery, which it may also do if any of the statements made herein, or endorsed thereon, are ascertained to be untrue, or if the purchaser becomes insolvent or permits execution against him to remain unsatisfied, or absconds, or leaves the said machinery unprotected, or in case the purchaser refuses to give the further collateral security on the mortgage as herein provided, or if any of his property is attached by legal process or if he sell or encumbers or is about to sell and encumber, any of his real property without the written consent of the Company first had and obtained, or when the Company deems it necessary to resume possession for other good cause then and in each such event the whole of the purchase price then remaining unpaid and all obligations given therefor shall immediately become due and payable and the purchaser covenants to pay the same, and this contract shall not be in any way cancelled or rescinded or otherwise affected thereby, or by any re-sale of such machinery. And in the event of the Company resuming possession as aforesaid, the purchaser authorizes and empowers the Company, as his agent to enter, to repair or rebuild, if the Company thinks it necessary, and its discretion to sell said machinery, or any part or parts thereof, on account of purchaser, by public auction or private sale, with or without an up set price and with leave to the Company to bid and apply the proceeds as the same are realized in cash upon paying the expenses incurred as hereinbefore authorized and for such purpose the purchaser hereby appoints the Company his agent and attorney to perform said

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Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta.

Official Circular No. 6, 1912

DE LAVAL
CREAM SEPARATORSRIGHT NOW THE BEST
TIME TO BUY ONE

There was never before as good a time to buy a DE LAVAL Cream Separator as **right now.**

The hot weather is at hand when dairying is most difficult without a separator and when the increase in quantity and improvement in quality of cream and butter are greatest through the use of a good separator, which with present high prices means even more now than ever before.



Then there is the great saving of time and labor, which counts for more in summer than at any other season and often alone saves the cost of the separator, aside from all its other advantages.

This is likewise the season when DE LAVAL superiority counts for most over other separators,—in closer skimming, larger capacity, easier running, easier handling, easier cleaning and absolute sanitarianess.

A DE LAVAL Cream Separator bought now will easily save its cost before the end of the year, and it may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms as to actually pay for itself.

Look up the nearest DE LAVAL agent at once, or drop us a line and we will have him look you up.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

14 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG

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acts, incur said expenses and effect the said sale and agrees to ratify whatsoever the Company in its discretion may see fit to do by reason of the said authority, and the said Company may in its discretion, either prior or subsequent to such retaking or sale, proceed by action, or otherwise, to recover amount of said indebtedness and may credit on such indebtedness the proceeds of the said sale when realized as aforesaid in cash. Or should the said Company elect not to sell, then the value of the said machinery may be credited on the said indebtedness either before or after judgment. The recovery of judgment by the Company for the purchase price or any part thereof, or upon any note or notes, or liabilities given for the purchase price, or upon any collateral security given to secure purchase price, shall not in any way have the effect of passing the title to the property out of the said Company, or as a merger of any security whatsoever and the said Company's right to resume possession, shall remain as if no judgment had been recovered and the Company may proceed to sell, crediting the net proceeds of such re-sale, after deducting all the expenses of resuming possession, repairing, refitting, and re-selling the same, upon the purchase money payable hereunder, and the obligations given therefor, which shall be payable forthwith, notwithstanding any deferred times of payment mentioned herein, or in any obligations given on account of said purchase price and shall be collectable from any liens or securities held by the Company, or if by process of law against the purchaser.

Purchaser Takes All Risk

The purchaser hereby waives any retention of goods or notice of intended sale after repossession where any statute requires such retention or notice.

The Company sells this machinery for farm purposes and the purchaser agrees to buy same for said purposes within the meaning of The Customs Tariff 1907, and to indemnify the Company against all loss or damage caused by use of the machinery for any other purpose.

Any suit for the price, interest and charges, or any part thereof, or on any obligation given therefor may be immediately entered, tried and finally disposed of in the court having jurisdiction where the head office of the Company is located, within the Province in which the said machinery is delivered.

The purchaser further agrees that the said machinery shall be at his risk, as to damage or destruction from any cause from the time of shipment from factory, until the Company resumes possession of the same, and that he will fulfill and carry out his covenants and agreements herein contained and pay the said purchase price and charges and interest thereon, and all obligations given therefor, notwithstanding that the said machinery may have become damaged or destroyed after shipment.

All of said articles are sold subject to the following express warranty, and none other, which said warranty excludes all implied warranties and is hereby made to apply separately to each machine or attachment herein ordered.

Warranty

No local or travelling agent of the Company is authorized to deliver machinery before settlement as herein provided, or change the Warranty in any respect. Each of the following is a representation made by each of the purchasers and is a condition precedent of the warranty herein contained, namely: Each undersigned purchaser is of lawful age, and owns the property offered as additional security, as well as that represented in his property statement, made a part of this contract; and is an experienced and practical operator of said motor. But agrees, if he is not an expert, that he will engage competent operators thereof, and that upon starting the said motor specified, he or they will intelligently follow the directions, and not undertake to operate same when any of its pieces or parts are missing, broken or out of order.

First—The Company warrants the said machinery to be well made, of good materials, and durable if used with proper care. Ignition apparatus not guaranteed. If upon one day's trial, with proper care, the machinery fails to work well, the purchaser shall immediately give written notice stating full particulars wherein it fails by registered letter, mailed to the Company, and allow a reasonable time for a competent man to be sent to put it in order, and shall render necessary and friendly assistance to operate it. If the machinery, or any part thereof, cannot

then be made to work well, the purchaser shall immediately return such part as does not work well, to the above mentioned place to which the machinery is hereby requested to be shipped, and shall immediately in the manner hereinbefore prescribed give the Company written notice of such return, and the said Company may either furnish another part or may require the return by the purchaser of the remainder of such machinery to the above mentioned place to which the machinery is hereby requested to be shipped and then furnish other machinery in its place or refund cash and notes received for same thereby rescinding the contract pro tanto or in whole, as the case may be; and thereby releasing the Company from any further liability whatever herein. If other machinery or parts be furnished, same shall be complete fulfillment of this warranty, and, in consideration thereof, the purchaser agrees that the other machinery or parts shall be so furnished, without any general, express or implied warranty thereon. If, however, the trouble arose from improper handling of the machine, the purchaser shall pay the cost of thus righting it. The use of part or all of said machinery, after one day's trial or failure to give notice as herein provided, shall be conclusive evidence that said machinery is as warranted and represented; and shall stop the purchaser from all defences on any ground to the payment therefor and any assistance rendered by the Company, its agents or employees in operating or in remedying any actual or alleged defect, shall in no case be deemed any waiver or excuse for any failure of the purchaser to fully keep and perform the conditions of this warranty, nor operate as an extension or renewal of the conditions thereof, and the purchaser shall pay all expenses incurred by the Company, incidental to rendering such assistance. No claim, counter-claim, demand, defence or set-off shall ever be made or maintained by the purchaser on account of delays, imperfect construction, or any cause whatever, except as provided herein, and the purchaser expressly waives all claim for damages on account of the non-performance of any of the above described machinery.

"Statutes Notwithstanding"

It is expressly understood and agreed that all warranty of this machinery terminates and expires, and all liabilities of the Vendor for breach of warranty or recoupment for damages, set-off or otherwise, cease entirely at the expiration of one year from the date of shipment, any statutes of limitations to the contrary notwithstanding.

Any verbal or written statements, representations or guarantees made by any agent or person on behalf of the Company which are not set forth and expressed herein and made a part of this contract, the purchaser hereby agrees shall not be binding upon the Company nor be claimed by the purchaser at any time to be a part of this contract, nor be claimed by the purchaser at any time to be a consideration, term or condition for his execution and delivery of this contract. The purchaser further agrees that every consideration, term and condition for his execution and delivery of this contract is herein expressed and that the terms and conditions hereof shall not be waived, altered or changed except by a special written agreement signed by said Company.

Second—That the Vendor buys and sells belting and dry batteries such as it thinks adapted to said machinery, and the purchaser must return them before used or run his own risk.

Third—It is expressly agreed that said Company shall be liable only for the return of cash and notes payable to its order actually received by it and not for any machinery or other property taken as part payment.

Forth—It is hereby understood that if any of the machinery ordered herein is second-hand or re-built, and has been repaired and sold as such, it is only warranted to be in good running order at the time of its delivery to the purchaser. And if at the time of first starting it is found by the purchaser not to be in good running order, immediately written notice by registered letter shall be given to the Company, and the purchaser shall wait until the Company send a man to right it, and shall give him necessary and friendly assistance, and then at once give the machinery a fair trial of two days. The use of machinery after the first starting or failure to give notice as provided in this paragraph, or the use of same after

Continued on Page 18



HARVESTING MADE EASY

Your neighbor who harvests with a Hart-Parr Oil Tractor does not have to worry about unfavorable weather conditions.

He is "power prepared" for any kind of an emergency. He harvests a bumper crop and does it at the smallest expense.

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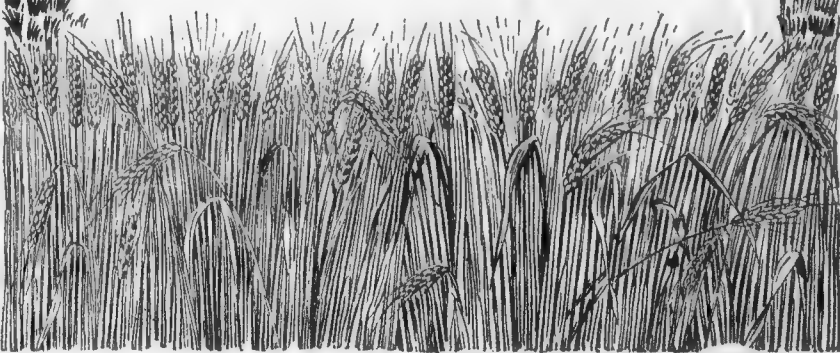
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A CORRECTION

In reply to the letter which appeared in the news columns of the Free Press some two or three days ago, and also the letter of July 9, coming from Melita and signed "Shareholder" I wish to say that neither Mr. Wright nor I made any reference whatever at Shoal Lake to the purchase of the Provincial Government Elevators by the Grain Growers' Grain company. In dealing with the elevator question I made the remark that negotiations were being carried on between Mr. Roblin and the Grain Growers' Grain company with a view to the company leasing their elevators. That it was believed that terms of agreement had been reached that were mutually fairly satisfactory, and therefore it was quite probable that before very long such agreement should be completed. I also expressed the hope that nothing would intervene to block such agreement as I felt sure that it would be very much to the people's interest to have the elevators under the control of the producers of grain rather than in the hands of a company who were interested only in the handling of grain. I am very sorry that my statement,



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Big Ben is the result of 26 years of fine clock making. The first Big Ben cost \$12.85 to make. The first hundred cost \$6.50 each. But the great demand has brought the price down to everyone's pocketbook.

Buy Him Now for \$3.00

Big Ben the national sleep-meter, is arousing thousands of farmers on time. Everywhere, everyday, the gentle, insistent voice of Big Ben taps the "sleepy heads" to joyous action. This "minute-man" starts the day with a smile. Big Ben never fails—he's on the job always. He rings 5 minutes straight, or at intervals of 30 seconds for 10 minutes. He tells the truth and gets you and the farm hands up "on the dot."

Big Ben is hand-built, like a fine, thin-model watch, and "time checked" for 140 hours for accuracy. 1,055 skilled watch-makers build Big Ben—the clock that's the pride of the famous Westclox Community of La Salle, Illinois.

2,500 Big Bens now leave the factory every 10 hours and the demand gets bigger daily. Big Ben has ticked himself into popular favor because he is built right, runs right and is priced right.

Big Ben is sold by 5,000 Canadian dealers. If you cannot find him at yours send us \$3.00 today and we will send him by return express, duty charges prepaid.

Big Ben

WESTCLOX, La Salle, Illinois

BIG BEN ALARM CLOCKS

Are Illustrated in the 1912 Catalogue of

D. R. DINGWALL

LIMITED
JEWELLERS - WINNIPEG

Write for a Copy of this Book

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President.

because of the misconstruction placed on it, should have caused needless anxiety.
R. C. HENDERS.

SHOAL LAKE, MAN.

On July 3 the Grain Growers of Shoal Lake district held their sixth annual picnic on the Fair grounds at Shoal Lake. Special trains were run from Russell, West and from Neepawa, East. About 2500 people, young and old, attended and the usual round of sports was indulged in, besides the attractions of the lake for boating and bathing and basket picnics.

At the gathering in the Agricultural Hall, Mr. F. Simpson, the local president was chairman, and Mr. Thos. Drayson, of Neepawa, spoke on the benefits of the organization to the farmers and the result of co-operation. Mr. Peter Wright also strongly advised more extensive organization and co-operation. Mr. Henders, President of the Association, aroused enthusiasm in pointing out what had been done by the Association in the past, and holding out great hopes for the future if a greater number of farmers would identify themselves with the Association and join in a common cause. The days of a perfect democracy are fast approaching and the farmers of Western Canada are surely helping to educate the people to realize the benefits that would come to the common people by a more perfect organization.

DAUPHIN BRANCH

A few lines from Ben F. Boughen, secretary of the Dauphin branch, informs us that their annual picnic will be held on July 19. R. McKenzie, secretary at Central, is expected to be present on that occasion. This announcement will no doubt be interesting to the members and friends of the Association in the Dauphin district, who will keep this date in mind.

SALEM BRANCH

Salem branch of the Grain Growers' association held their annual picnic in Dunn's Grove on June 26. The speakers for the occasion were Mr. R. J. Avison and Mr. F. J. Dixon. Mr. Avison spoke on the interests of the Association, its aims and objects. Mr. Dixon spoke on the subject of Direct Legislation. On account of having to drive on to Elm Creek for a meeting that evening their time was limited, but the meeting was very successful. Baseball, racing and dancing was indulged in to a late hour, and altogether it was one of the best picnics Salem branch has ever had.

B. N. THOMAS, Sec'y.

ERICKSON BRANCH

Mr. L. B. Gusdal, secretary of the Association reports a very enthusiastic meeting at Erickson on the 19th of June, speakers being Mr. T. W. Knowles, of Emerson, and F. Simpson, of Shoal Lake. Although the numbers at this point were not so large as they might have been through lack of advertising, those present exhibited such enthusiasm as is seldom seen at our Grain Growers' meetings. It is encouraging to know that the thermometer is thoroughly normal at this point.

SWAN LAKE BRANCH

We are in receipt of a further remittance of \$7.50 from Swan Lake branch of the Association, making a total of 32 paid-up members for this branch up to the present time. We wish to thank Swan Lake for this payment. A meeting addressed by Mr. R. M. Wilson was held at that point on the 27th June. Much enthusiasm prevailed and several new members were added to their number.

J. E. DOCKING, Sec'y.

HALLEY BRANCH

Secretary W. F. Kerr, of Halley branch of the Association, remits \$5.00 dues, making a total of 22 paid-up members for this branch. We wish to convey our thanks to Halley branch for this payment.

CARTWRIGHT BRANCH

Cartwright branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association last week sent us a post office order for \$10.00. We desire to express our thanks to Cartwright As-

sociation. According to our books this represents a total of 80 paid-up members to the present time this year.

F. J. TAYLOR, Sec'y.

OAK RIVER BRANCH

Oak River branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association remit \$7.00 to the Central office this week. Up to the present time this branch has 31 paid-up members, which is a very good showing for a practically new branch.

JOS. HANNA, Sec'y.

FARMERS' FIGHTING FUND

Three more contributions to the Manitoba Grain Growers' Endowment Fund have been received since the last acknowledgment was made. These are \$7.25 from the Beresford association, \$7.50 from Springhill association, and \$8.00 from the Valley River association. With these additions to the previously acknowledged sum of \$572.25 the fund now amounts to \$595.00.

THE CAMPAIGN CONCLUDED

The Manitoba Grain Growers' association concluded last week a campaign in the interests of the Grain Growers' movement throughout the province. The President, Mr. R. C. Henders, and Director Mr. Frank Simpson, held meetings throughout the Northern part of the province. Vice-President Mr. J. S. Wood and Director Mr. Peter Wright and R. J. Avison, the central part of the province, and Secretary R. McKenzie and Director R. M. Wilson, at different points in the Southern part. At most places these meetings were well attended by the farmers and their friends, while at others, through various causes the attendance was small, chiefly on account of the late

Directors:

Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; D. D. McArthur, Lauder; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; W. H. Bewell, Rosser; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

season, the farmers at many points being behind with their summer work due to delay in seeding because of wet weather.

A pleasing feature of the campaign was the assistance given by a number of the members of the Association in accompanying the speakers from one branch to another. The Association is under obligation to such men as Mr. W. H. English, of Harding, Man., W. Stewart, High Bluff, Josiah Bennett, Pine Creek, for the gratuitous use of their teams and autos in conveying the speakers to their meetings. Mr. English having accompanied Mr. Wood with his auto almost three weeks.

The result of the campaign is a more determined effort on the part of the Grain Growers' association to strengthen their organization, as they are being more and more convinced of the benefit that will result to the common people by a more effective organization. Many of the officers of the local branches have rendered commendable assistance in arranging for meetings. It is becoming more apparent each year that the success of the Grain Growers' meetings depends largely on the hearty co-operation of the local officers.

WASCADA BRANCH

Mr. Henry Thompson, of the Waskada branch of the Grain Growers' association sent a remittance of \$50.00 for 100 paid-up members to the Central office this week. We wish to congratulate the Waskada branch for their good standing. At the present time this branch heads the list for paid-up members. This showing is an indication of what energy and aggressiveness on the part of the officers of our branches will do, and the Central office is very pleased with the work accomplished by the officers and members of Waskada branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association.

The DOMINION PIANO.



No Grand Piano Can Excel The DOMINION for Sweetness of Tone

A grand piano has a superb tone yet the "Dominion's" notes are just as pure, sweet, strong and resonant. Just because the upright "Dominions" have an iron arch plate frame that holds the strings ever true and in tone — doing away with wooden posts that hamper the tone and warp and crack with time and climate. You don't want a piano that has a pretty tone only in the salesroom and is built only to sell. Read our proposition before you buy. We give no pianos to artists or colleges for testimonials and keep up no lavish city warerooms. We put at least \$100 in your pocket when you buy a "Dominion." Get our Catalogue and select the piano you want.

We save you \$100 or more, and give you easy terms. Write for Catalogue

DOMINION ORGAN & PIANO CO., Limited

Makers of Pianos, Organs and Player-Pianos
BOWMANVILLE CANADA
Geo. H. RIFE, Western Representative, 382 Sixth St., Brandon

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

THE TONE OF THE VOICE

It is not so much what you say,
As the manner in which you say it;
It is not so much the language you use,
As the tone in which you convey it.

The words may be mild and fair,
And the tone may pierce like a dart;
The words may be soft as the summer air,
And the tone may break the heart.

For words but once come from the mind,
And grow by study and art;
But the tones leap forth from the inner self,
And reveal the state of the heart.

Whether we know it or not,
Whether you mean it or care,
Gentleness, kindness, love and hate,
Envy and anger are there.

Then would you quarrels avoid,
And in peace and love rejoice,
Keep anger not only out of your words,
But keep it out of your voice.

—Youth's Companion

The actions of a good man reach into
undying ages.

NOW ABOUT THAT PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST

Last week and the week before we told you about our photographic competition, but we are going to tell you again, just to make sure that every boy or girl in the country who has a camera—or whose older brother or sister, or uncle or aunt, or father or mother has a camera—will know about it.

As we said before, we want pictures of animal or bird babies in the cutest positions it is possible to surprise them in, chickens, colts, puppies, calves—there is no scarcity of subjects on a farm. Probably you can persuade someone in the family who has used a camera to show you how the taking of a picture is done. It is very simple and we do not expect you to develop them yourselves.

For those of you who have no cameras I have a suggestion to make—brought to mind by the costliness of yesterday's dinner. If you live near enough to town, take fresh vegetables in and sell them and earn enough to buy yourself a camera. We pay in Winnipeg twenty-five cents for enough beans for a dinner for four people and often have none left over for a second helping, and one tiny little bunch of tiny little carrots costs ten cents. There ought to be a gold mine in raising vegetables at those prices.

Rules of Competition

Any boy or girl up to sixteen years of age may submit photographs, provided they have been taken by him or her self.

The age of every contributor should be given as the merits of the work will be judged partly on that basis.

Photographs must be mailed flat so that they will not bend or crack.

No one person may submit more than three photographs.

All photographs must be in The Guide office not later than August 15.

Address letters to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

"MOORE LIGHT"
Helps to keep the Boys & Girls at Home.
There is nothing like "MOORE LIGHT"
to make the Home Cheery, Cosy &
Comfortable.

Costs Very little to install and is much cheaper to use than any other light.

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KIND TO THE EYES

LET US TELL YOU ABOUT IT.
Catalogue and full information on request.

Robert M. Moore & Co.
Vancouver B.C. Regina Sask.

ENTERTAINING GAMES FOR RAINY DAYS

By Elizabeth Noyes in Mother's Magazine

CRAMBO

This very entertaining game is played as follows: The leader gives to each player two slips of paper of different sizes. On the larger slip he is asked to write a question; on the smaller a noun. When each of the players has written as requested, the slips are gathered, mixed well together, and drawn in pairs, a large slip and a small, so that each person gets a question and a noun. The question must be answered in rhyme, and the noun introduced in the answer.

Suppose the first player draws the question, "Would you like to be a donkey?" and the noun, "Yacht." Luckily the quality of the "poetry" need not be high. The only conditions are that he make a verse, answering his question and introducing his noun. The first player might answer thus:

"I do not long to be a donkey,
No, I thank you, not for me;
Neither would I be a monkey,
Nor a red hot bumblebee
Just to be a 'Yacht,' a-sailing,
On the sea

Would, I think, with all my failing,
Do for me."

A second player may have for his question, "Where are you going?" and the



noun to be introduced "nutmegs." His verse might read thus:

"Where are you going, lovely maid?"
"To gather 'Nutmegs,' sir," she said.
"And where will you get them, pray tell me?"

"Oh, I pick them off the acorn tree."

The fun lies, of course, largely in the incongruity of noun and question.

A GOOD GUESSING GAME

One player goes out and the others think of a proverb. The number of words in a proverb must divide evenly into the number of persons playing. Each person takes one of the words until they are used up, when, if there are more players, the proverb is repeated. The player who goes out should be told how many times the proverb will be given. She asks each one in turn a question, and the answer must contain the word given to that player. Let us suppose the proverb is, "Waste not, want not," the first question asked is:

Q. "Are you fond of work?"

A. "Yes; I like patchwork the best, as you can use up the smallest pieces and it does not waste anything."

Q. "Are you fond of sweet things?"

A. "No, I am not."

Q. "Have you been to the country lately?"

A. "No; but I want to go very much."

Q. "Who is your favorite poet?"

A. "I do not care for poetry at all."

The fifth player, if there are more, would use the word "waste" again, etc. If the questioner cannot guess the proverb from the answers, she must go out again. If she guesses it, the one whose answer betrays it must go out. The following are very good proverbs to choose:

A friend in need is a friend indeed.

A stitch in time saves nine.

Honesty is the best policy.

It is an ill-wind that blows nobody good.

A penny saved is a penny earned.

Make hay while the sun shines.

A CONVENIENT WORD

Teacher—"What is a synonym?"

Donald—"It's a word you can use in place of another when you don't know how to spell the other one."

GOVERNMENT EXPERT

Chooses SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separators for His Three Farms



Like other shrewd farmers, Mr. Anson Groh, widely known agricultural lecturer employed by the Government, knows the money to be made in dairying. He has succeeded because he knows profit is of far greater importance than first cost. Mr. Groh is seen sitting in this picture, with his family and assistants, before his country home. Like others making most money from dairying, Mr. Groh selected the Tubular in preference to all others because the Dairy Tubular contains no disks or other contraptions, has twice the skimming force of other separators, skims faster and twice as clean, and pays a profit no other can pay. Mr. Groh says:

"Preston, Ontario, May 28, 1912.—Some years ago we selected the Sharples Tubular. After a few years' use we found it necessary to get another separator for another farm and selected a No. 6. After several years' service of these two machines, we would not think of introducing anything else on our third farm, recently purchased. ANSON GROH."

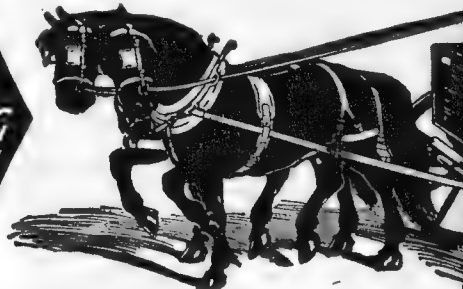
Now you understand why owners of other separators are discarding their machines by carloads for Tubulars. Follow the example of Mr. Groh and the many others who have succeeded. Buy a Tubular for the sake of double skimming force, easy cleaning, and all the profits.



Get quick attention
by asking for Cat-
alog 342

The Sharples Separator Co.
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KEEP YOUR HORSES IN PRIME WORKING CONDITION

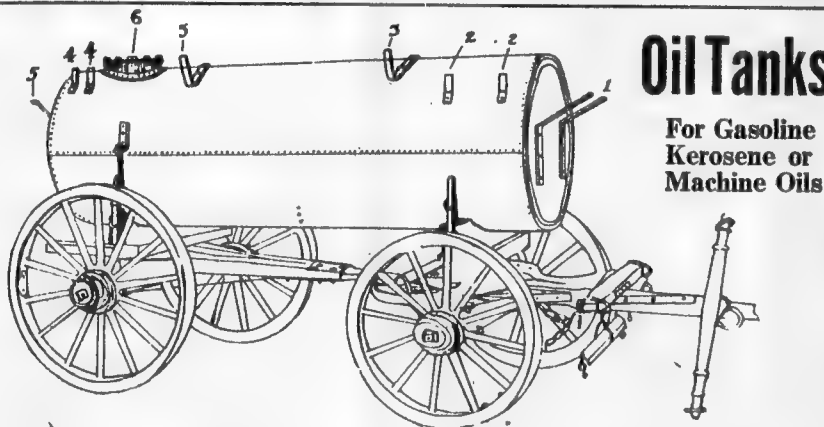


SOUND legs pull big loads. No horse with a Spavin, Splint, Curb, Ringbone, Bony Growth or Sprain, can do itself justice. Thousands of horsemen have been keeping their horses sound by using Kendall's Spavin Cure—the old reliable, safe remedy. Mr. Edmund B. Harrison, Ingoldsby, Ont., writes—"I have cured two spavins with your Spavin Cure and am at present using it on a lame horse. The swelling is disappearing—also that lameness."

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

acts quickly, leaves no scars or blemishes, and costs little. \$1. bottle—6 for \$5. Get our valuable book—"Treatise on the horse"—free at your druggist or write us

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A.



Oil Tanks

For Gasoline
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All Sizes and Capacity Stock Sizes and To Order Special Tank for Farm Use

Size—3 ft. x 10 ft. long. Capacity—10 barrels or 420 imperial gallons. Weight—900 lbs., steel gauge No. 11. Equipped ready for setting on wagon, \$80 Cash, f.o.b. Winnipeg

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HOT IRON IN 3 MINUTES
Every housewife needs a WAMA Spirit Iron. Burns methylated spirits. Double nickel finish—never tarnishes, never gets out of order, guaranteed. Costs 1 cent an hour to use. Price includes delivery. Send for Circular. Agents wanted.
ACME SPECIALTY CO. WINNIPEG.

WEAR WOOD-SOLED BOOTS.
Nothing like them for rough or damp work. Lightweight wood soles keep feet dry and cool. More comfortable and longer lasting than ordinary boots. Prevent rheumatism. Made for men, women and boys. Waterproof and sanitary. Get your pair now Catalogue free. **SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SPECIALTY CO., Princess St., Winnipeg.**

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

So many Gods, so many creeds,
So many paths that wind and wind;
When just the art of being kind
Is all this sad world needs.

ABOUT KINDNESS

Don't you like the verse I have put at the head of our column this week—"Just the art of being kind is all this sad world needs?"

I know you believe it or you wouldn't have rubbed the flour off your hands, as I said a couple of weeks ago, and sat down so promptly to answer Young Mother's request for advice.

Nearly every contributor has asked me not to print her name, so I want to assure our readers that names will not appear in this column except by request of the writer. Where someone forgets to give a pen name I choose one for her, temporarily, and I always stroke out the post office so as not to leave the first clue to the writer's identity.

Sometimes it would not make the least difference, but again I am certain that many of our readers will often want to come to us with troubles which they could not have printed if their names were attached, and I want them to feel that they can tell us in perfect confidence of even intimate private affairs.

Perhaps you did not know that I have a big book on my desk where I am keeping all your pen names and real names and addresses, so that if one member would like to send a letter to another she can mail it in a sealed and stamped envelope to me with a note saying for whom it is intended and I will have much pleasure in forwarding it.

Cordially yours,
SUNSHINE.

SOME LIVE SUNSHINERS

Dear Sunshine:—I thought I would write and let you know that our Sunshine Guild is doing fine:

The school children got up a picnic and concert Thursday, June 27. We had a booth and served tea. We made about \$33.50. I think we will have \$25.00 anyway when all expenses are paid. We are going to get an organ for the school with the money when we get enough.

I have just finished baking a cake for mother.

We have six weeks of vacation now. School stopped yesterday. Before school stopped we had examinations, we had them about a month ago. I think I passed into the last book we have to go through in public school, then I intend going to Regina college.

I was up to Regina last week trying my musical examination. I got word last Thursday that I passed it. I was in Regina for three days and had a fine time.

Well, Sunshine, I think I will close. Wishing you every success with your good work.

MARY.

We are very proud of our young Sunshiner and want her to accept our congratulations on her progress in music and best wishes for her success at college.
SUNSHINE.

FIFTEEN MILES FROM A DOCTOR

Dear Sunshine:—This is Sunday and I am reading the Sunshine page of The Grain Growers' Guide, so in answer to a plea from Young Mother I would like to send her my cure for Cholera Infantum. I also am a young mother with two little girls and am fifteen miles from a doctor. My mother said the following prescription was given her by a lady friend, who said it had never failed in any case where it was tried.

Slice some raw onions and pound, then lay them directly on the child's bowels with a cloth over them, but not underneath. Change every half hour.

This seems very simple, and is not as difficult to get as drugs may be. I have not tried it, as I have had no occasion so far (and hope I'll not have).

MOTHER OF TWO.

I knew that some sympathetic mother would surely come to Young Mother's

help. Thanks very much for your trouble and come again either with or for help.
SUNSHINE.

HOW TO WASH SILK WAISTS

Dear Sunshine Editor:—I have just been reading the Sunshine letters and if I may will write a few lines in answer to "Young Mother's" enquiry for a cure for summer complaint. I happened to read about one a few days ago in another paper so will just copy the article.

Here is a simple cure for summer complaint which has been known to cure when patent medicines failed. For a child of two years up; beat up a raw egg (put a little sugar or cinnamon in it if

you wish) and give the child half of it; in about an hour give the rest of it. You may have to repeat in a very severe case, but it will do no harm if you give three eggs a day. But if you notice any signs of a child needing this, give at once, when one egg will be sufficient. For an infant up to a year, give from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, according to age. For children of about ten years up, give one egg as a dose and grown people may take two as a dose, and always repeat in an hour.

"After giving the second dose wait and see if it is required before giving another, or you may have to give castor oil."

I have never had occasion to try this, but I hope "Young Mother" finds it a good cure.

Another remedy that I have used is to scald a cup of sweet milk and add a small quarter of a teaspoon of pepper and drink it hot. I know this is good for grown persons in many cases, but I don't think little ones would like it very

well, although I do not think it would hurt them.

Now, while I am writing I will tell you how I wash my silk waists; the white ones I mean. First, wash clean with soap and water, rinse, then take another rinse water and make it so blue with clothes blueing that your waist will be pale blue instead of white. Then rinse again through two or three clear waters. Wring out and roll up in a towel or sheet until damp enough to iron easy, using irons not too hot, and they will be lovely and white when dry.

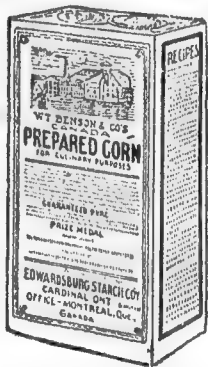
That is always my experience anyway. Now I must stop or I'll not get my clothes ironed today.

Wishing the Club every success.

A FARMER'S WIFE.

It is just a pleasure to get letters like yours, Farmer's Wife, and I hope you will come often to the Sunshine Corner, where you can be sure a warm welcome awaits you.

SUNSHINE.



To Your Family Trade You Can Offer No Better Pure Food Product Than Benson's Prepared Corn

The purest and finest
Corn Starch obtainable.

The busy housewife
knows that with Ben-

son's she can quickly prepare delicious and
nourishing summer dishes—rich custards, blanc

mange, ice cream, etc.,—that will appeal to
every member of the family. She knows that
children, elderly people and convalescents
thrive on Benson's.

She wants Benson's because no other
Corn Starch will do.

Display Benson's on your Counter and Shelves—Sales will quickly follow

YOUR ORDER WILL RECEIVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION



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**Better-Looking,
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For Half What YOU Pay YOUR Clothier

Suits that Catesbys Ltd. make to measure for \$10 and \$12 (delivered to any address in Canada, all charges and duty prepaid) cannot be bought in Canada for less than \$20 to \$35. Such splendid tweeds, serges, etc., are seldom found outside of England, even at highest-priced tailoring establishments—as you will realize if you will get our FREE samples.

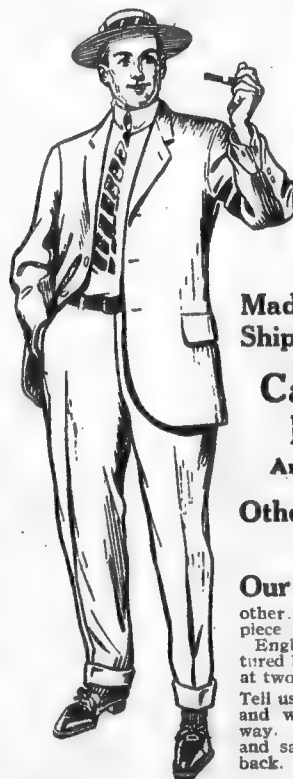
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you can select the very material you like best—fill out the simple self-measurement form, send your order to London, and have the finished suit delivered to you (all shipping charges and duty prepaid) within a few weeks' time.

Write to-day
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119 West Wellington St., TORONTO, or

CORNER BISHOP AND ST. CATHERINE STREETS, MONTREAL, or
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**Two-Piece
Suit**

Made to your measure
Shipped within 5 days

**Carriage Paid
Duty Free**

Anywhere in Canada

Others \$14, \$16-20, \$18

Our Style Book Shows

other models in two and three-piece suits all fashioned on the English styles—now being featured by the best Canadian tailors at two and three times our prices. Tell us what style you like best and we'll make your suit that way. We guarantee perfect fit and satisfaction or your money back.

KODAK



Every outdoor day
invites your

KODAK

For the indoor days let us present you with a free copy of "At Home with the Kodak," the booklet that makes home portraiture easy

If you are coming in to our Exhibition call and let us show you how easy it is to make pictures the Kodak way

Steele Mitchell, Limited
Winnipeg, Man.

231 Rupert Ave. Near Main St.

Western Canada's Menace

A DOLLAR BILL AND A BUSHEL OF WHEAT ARE SYNONYMOUS

If the spring thaw jeopardises 45,000,000 bushels of wheat (unsold and unmarketed) and if that wheat—not in elevators or safe storage—has no purchasing or borrowing power, it spells a CALAMITY for many millions of dollars to the producers and owners.

The producer cannot control the elevator, transportation or tariff situation, hence it is plain that he has moved "the wrong end of his business first."

Why take a chance for another year? Why depend upon conditions you cannot control? Why not safeguard the product of your toil?

Western Canada's Safety

Every farm should have its own Storage for Grain, so that the farmer can sell and deliver when he pleases or borrow for his needs on good security.

We tell you how to do this, economically and practically. Write today.

Ideal Concrete Machinery Co., Ltd.

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ALL STYLES. IF YOU WANT
GOOD HARNESS AT THE
RIGHT PRICE WRITE ME
YOUR REQUIREMENTS

I also carry a Full Line of Parts
and Sundries

Thos. McKnight, 166 Princess St.
WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Billion Dollars for Railways

Continued from Page 7

that in many cases the aid received is sufficient to cover the entire cost of building the railways, which are thus free gifts from the people to the companies who will operate them and perhaps charge exorbitant rates for passenger and freight tariffs. One cannot take into consideration this array of figures, representing only a part of the aid which has been given to transportation, without thinking that they are not being properly taken into account in connection with the movement now being made for the reduction of freight charges, more particularly in the West.

The most remarkable illustration of the relation of this aid to the question of rates is of course to be found in the case of the melon-cutting C.P.R. which, as has been already stated, possesses land in the West which will bring into the treasury of the company at least \$140,000,000.

Public opinion is alert to the situation, more particularly in the West, but it requires to be further aroused and notice should be served on the people's representatives in Parliament that if the country is to continue to pour millions into the railway hopper something in the way of reduced burden of freight rates should come out at the spout.

"ON TO THE HUDSON BAY"

The Hudson Bay Herald, published at Le Pas, the most northerly point in Manitoba which boasts a newspaper, has an interesting account of the work of construction now being pushed on the Hudson Bay Railroad:

"The imperative order from Ottawa that the 'Road to the Bay' be rushed 'full steam ahead' from Le Pas, is being carried out, not only to the letter, but in the Canadian spirit of accomplishment that built the C.P.R. across the continent in record time, while croakers cried and critics carped that what is to-day 'the greatest railway in the world,' with a bulging treasury and thirty-five millions of cold cash in its strong box, 'would not pay for its axle grease.'"

Contractor McMillan, who has in hand the work on the first 183 miles of the Hudson Bay Railway from Le Pas to Split Lake, has now 453 men on the first 60 miles. A new steam launch for summer freighting and transport has just recently been placed on the waterways by Mr. McMillan. This will enable the contractor to put in supplies and to carry on the work all summer to the 150-mile post, to which point the work will be completed this year.

At every five miles on the Hudson Bay Railway north from Le Pas a half-mile siding is being built, which means that double-tracking can then be done at 40 per cent. of the cost of the first line.

That the road to the Bay will be opened for traffic by November, 1913, which is the aim set at Ottawa, now appears to be well within range of Canadian accomplishment."

FARMING BY ELECTRICITY

Electricity on the farm is no longer a mere phrase. It is becoming more and more of a practical nature, and is applied to various kinds of work on several farms in Ontario. Last week, at Beachville, in Oxford county, practical demonstrations were given under the auspices of the Ontario Hydro-electric Commission showing how cheap and clean the use of electricity is in cooking, pumping, feed and corn cutting, cream separating, and the like. The lighting by electricity of the farmhouse and farmstead was shown to be equally cheap and effective. This coming harvest an electric reaper and thresher will be tested on several farms. Although the electric milker appeared to do its work well, the farmers, and there were fifteen hundred of them, who saw the test at Beachville left still shaking their heads over the milker.

RECORD BREAKING STEER

What is claimed to be the largest range steer ever sent to market has been shipped to Chicago from Billings, Montana. The animal weighs more than 2,500 pounds, and brought \$200, which is said to be a record price for a range steer. The animal was fattened on alfalfa, sugar beet pulp and syrup.

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DON'T let the supremacy in plowing blind you to the remarkable work of this engine in threshing. It's exceedingly convenient to own a thresher or share in its ownership with your neighbors. You can thresh before the big outfit gets to you; no delays through breakdowns or bad weather. Save help—save worry and trouble for the women.

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Winnipeg, Man.

H. J. RAUN, Plymouth County, Iowa, writes—
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Steam rollers may have their purpose—but excessive weight means discomfort in an automobile—or a man. He alone is sure that the heavy car rides easiest who has never ridden in the light, Vana-dium-built Ford. A demonstration is a revelation.

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HE'S STILL RUNNING

A gentleman in a Manchester restaurant the other day thought he would have a joke with the waiter and asked him if he had ever seen a sausage roll.

"Say," said the waiter, "I have not only seen a sausage roll, but I have seen a biscuit box, a table spoon, a chimney sweep, a chain link, a nose gay, a camera slide, a garden fence, a sword fish, a wall flower," but when he got to a "fire escape" the gentleman thought it was high time for him to escape, too.

As he went the waiter went with him, saying: "A trap turn, a cake walk, a mountain climb, a sky lark, a honey comb, a half crown."

But by this time the gentleman joker was half-way down the street in a dazed condition.

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We operate the only foundry devoted exclusively to gas engines in Western Canada. We are the only engine builders in the West who make our own castings. Nothing but No. 1 Quality Iron is good enough for us to use.

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Our nickel steel valves with carbon steel stems, electrically welded, come from The Electric Welding Products Co., Cleveland, Ohio. No shops in the world work to closer gauges than ours. All important work is ground to size.

This Company builds a high-grade engine only. Our catalogue tells where all our supplies are obtained and we invite you to write to the firms mentioned for confirmation.

We stand behind "MANITOBA" Engines in every detail, and guarantee every engine—for two years against defect in materials or workmanship. There's a wealth of information between the covers of that catalogue. Ask us for a copy. THE "MANITOBA" ENGINE IS

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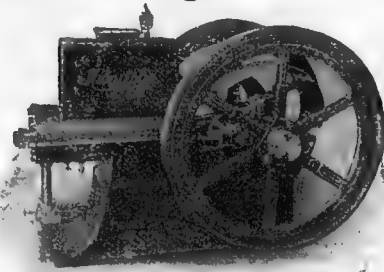
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Wood and Iron Pumps.
Pumping and Power Windmills, 8 to 14 feet.

THE MANITOBA WINDMILL & PUMP CO., LIMITED
BRANDON, MAN. CALGARY, ALTA.



CYCLONE STRIKES TWIN CITIES

Minneapolis, Minn., July 12.—One of the worst storms recorded in the Weather Bureau records of the Twin Cities, broke shortly after 4.30 o'clock today and swept through Minneapolis from the south, made a half circle, and swept off toward St. Paul and adjoining counties, leaving in its wake three deaths, one here and two in St. Paul.

Fourteen persons were injured by lightning and the property damage is estimated at \$100,000. No estimate can be made of the damage done to the crops in the country districts.

FARMERS AT MARKET HURT

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 13.—Grand Rapids was hit early today by a cyclone that injured forty or more persons and did thousands of dollars worth of damage. The first place struck was the city market, which was crowded with farmers and their teams, as trading had just begun. A panic followed. Horses were killed, and a great many persons were hurt, some so badly they had to be sent to the hospital.

MONUMENT TO LORD SELKIRK

Winnipeg, July 16.—In the presence of thousands of Winnipeg citizens and residents of the province of Manitoba. His Royal Highness, the governor-general, yesterday morning laid the corner stone of the monument which is to be erected to the memory of Lord Selkirk and in commemoration of his indomitable spirit of empire building which has fructified in the development and progress of Western Canada.

"It will be an enduring memorial to a worthy pioneer," as the Duke of Connaught aptly put it, in an address breathing a strong note of patriotic fervor.

The monument which will occupy a site on the sidewalk in front of the Bank of Montreal, at the southeast corner of Main Street and Portage Avenue east, is the joint contribution of the Lord Selkirk Association of Rupert's Land and the people of Winnipeg and Manitoba generally.

MUST REDUCE EXPRESS RATES

Washington, D.C., July 15.—Sweeping reductions in express rates, averaging in general approximately 15 per cent.; drastic reforms in regulations and practices and comprehensive changes in the methods of operation are prescribed in a report made public today by the interstate commerce commission of its investigation into the business of the thirteen great express companies of the United States.

PREDICTS 250,000,000 BUSHEL CROP

Toronto, July 15.—James Carruthers, of Carruthers & Co., who has just made an extended tour of the West, says that there is every likelihood of a crop of 250,000,000 bushels, and that even a prolonged dry spell would not hurt the crop much.

TO THE GRAIN GROWERS OF THE WEST

We beg to inform the Grain Growers of the West that we are fully equipped to handle shipments of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax on consignment or purchase same if so instructed. We own and operate an elevator at Montreal, where Government weights are given, so that grain can be shipped direct to the Seaboard from your own town without being delayed at the Lake Terminals.

We also operate an office in New York, in charge of our Mr. Robinson, for our EXPORT Trade to Liverpool and Foreign Countries. Our facilities keep us in the closest touch with all markets, and we will ensure our customers the highest prices at all times. The following is our aim: Highest Prices, Liberal Advances on Bills of Lading, Prompt Notification of Inspections and Weights, Prompt Settlements, Claims for Car Shortages.

Make your Bills of Lading read: Care of GIBBS & ROBINSON, Great West Life Building, Winnipeg, Man., and we will watch the grading of your car.

We are members of THE WINNIPEG GRAIN AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE, THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, THE MONTREAL CORN EXCHANGE, THE CALGARY GRAIN EXCHANGE.

WHEAT.—We look for advance in price of old wheat any time after July 1. New crop price depends on weather.

OATS.—We believe old crop oats will sell much higher in July and August. Supplies very light in United States and Canada, and European crops backward.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO WATCH THIS SPACE FOR FUTURE ANNOUNCEMENTS REGARDING CROPS AND MARKETS.

GIBBS & ROBINSON
GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
11 GREAT WEST LIFE BLDG.
WINNIPEG MAN.

McBEAN BROS. GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

We want the handling of a fair share of the balance of last season's crop. YOU know us. Those who DON'T know us will do well to get acquainted and we feel confident that you will ship us ALL your grain this coming season. Send us a 6 or 8 ounce sample of your grain and we will advise you its real value. Even the poorest qualities draw a good price. We are licensed and bonded, we UNDERSTAND this business thoroughly and THOSE ARE THE POINTS THAT COUNT. Write us for Market Prospects. You need the BEST,—it means MONEY to you.

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Agents wanted at all points where we are not represented. Write us at once for terms.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, July 15, 1912)

Wheat.—During the past week markets have been very nervous and erratic. The decline in the July option was stalled when on Friday last the Bulls saw their opportunity and ran the July option up very sharply upon the Bears. Today, Monday, with general rains over the Red River Valley and down into the Dakotas, the Bears had their innings, and wheat for all months declined sharply. This decline, however, may be too much, as after all, the Canadian West, according to reports of many farmers coming in these days, has no bumper crop whatever, and in many districts only a bare average crop. But as we intimated some time ago, our Winnipeg market fluctuates much more closely in sympathy with Chicago and Minneapolis than it does with Great Britain, and American markets have of late been much manipulated. The nervousness has interfered much with the demand, and some grades are not wanted at all today. Black rust across the Dakotas had been anticipated the last day or two, but repeated denials of any rust damage today put the American markets at ease and helped in the decline. It will be a weather proposition for a few weeks yet. In the eastern section of the wheat belt in both countries too much rain has fallen lately. Heat and sunshine are now needed everywhere, and dull cool weather would now prove a Bull factor. Export demand has been only occasional of late.

The eyes of hundreds of Western farmers will now be turned to Fort William and Port Arthur where the Grain Commission are going to make a big attempt in the next fortnight to care for several hundreds of cars of off grade and heating wheat. A big marine drying plant is being hurried from Chicago to assist, and while its charges will be very heavy for drying grain, still better heavy charges than entire loss. Many farmers will be disappointed because their grain, apparently dry when shipped, is tough when passing inspection, or when it comes to be unloaded.

Oats.—In this grain a little reaction has come, due to strength in Chicago oats, and to the fact that the oats are needed for July contracts, but tough or rejected oats have not been in even fair demand.

Barley.—The demand in this grain has been practically absent.

Flax.—The long decline seems ended for the time being, with a little enquiry for the straight grades, but receipts have continued too heavy to permit of any material reaction. It might be noted how steady the demand is for October flax, but we consider that farmers should think twice before parting with their new crop at any such price, even though their crop may now appear to be coming along well and early.

Many farmers will now have less than carload lots of different grains which they wish to ship. If the amount is 40,000 lbs. or over, application should be made to the General Freight Agent of the Railway Company in question at Winnipeg for sanction to protect freight at 40,000 lbs. or over. Unless such express sanction is obtained from the proper officer at Winnipeg, the farmer has to pay freight on the full capacity of the car. This is exceedingly important, and a farmer should take these steps before loading his car at all.

WINNIPEG FUTURES			
Wheat—	July	Oct.	No. 3 wheat, part car
July 10	107½	95½	1.07½
July 11	107½	95½	No. 3 wheat, 2 cars, elevator
July 12	109½	96	No. 3 wheat, 1 car
July 13	109½	95½	No. 4 wheat, 1 car
July 15	107½	93½	No. 4 wheat, part car
July 16	106½	93½	No. 4 wheat, 2 cars
Oats—			
July 10	39½	35½	No. 4 wheat, 1 car
July 11	39½	35½	No. 4 wheat, 1 car, sample
July 12	40	36½	Rejected wheat, 1 car, frosted
July 13	40½	36½	Rejected wheat, 3 cars
July 15	40	35½	Rejected wheat, 1 car
July 16	39	35½	No grade wheat, 1 car
Flax—			
July 10	177	165	No grade wheat, 1 car, fancy
July 11	174	165	No grade wheat, part car
July 12	177	165	No grade wheat, part car, hot
July 13	177½	165	No grade wheat, 1 car, frosted
July 15	176½	165	No grade wheat, 1 car
July 16	175	165	No grade wheat, part car

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES			
(Sample Market, July 13)			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.11½		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car	1.10		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.10½		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu. to arrive	1.10		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,400 bu. to arrive	1.10		
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bu. to arrive	1.11		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.09½		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	1.09		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.09½		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, part car	1.09½		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars, velvet chaff	1.09½		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.09		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, part car	1.09½		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, velvet chaff	1.09½		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, velvet chaff	1.09½		
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu. to arrive	1.09½		
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.07½		
No. 3 wheat, 4 cars	1.07½		
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.05½		
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.07		
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.06		

Sample barley, 1 car	.50
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.95
No. 1 flax, 3 cars	1.95
No. 2 flax, 3 cars	1.90
No. 2 flax, 1 car	1.91
No grade flax, 1 car	1.87

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS			
The shipments of wheat for the week were 9,376,000, against 13,024,000 and 9,392,000 last year.			
	This week	Last week	Last year
America	2,656,000	2,656,000	2,032,000
Russia	1,528,000	2,456,000	2,648,000
Danube	360,000	1,272,000	696,000
India	2,632,000	2,808,000	1,664,000
Argentina	1,552,000	3,134,000	1,544,000
Australia	384,000	352,000	640,000
Aust.-Hung.	24,000	16,000	
Chili, N. Af.	240,000	330,000	168,000
Corn	9,376,000	13,024,000	9,392,000
	3,861,000	8,101,000	4,757,000

STOCKS IN TERMINALS			
Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on July 12, 1912, was 4,957,123.20 as against 5,031,034.50 last week and 4,452,423.30 a year ago. Total shipments for the week were 1,328,484, last year 782,540. Amount of each grade was:			
	1912	1911	
No. 1 Hard	931.00	3,367.10	
No. 1 Northern	81,523.50	1,037,533.20	
No. 2 Northern	362,867.40	1,533,246.40	
No. 3 Northern	566,471.00	960,559.20	
No. 4	932,385.40	295,936.20	
No. 5	388,505.20	92,062.30	
Other grades	2,624,438.50	628,798.10	
Total	4,957,123.20	4,452,423.30	

Stocks of Oats—			
No. 1 C.W.	55,373.23	202,746.09	
No. 2 C.W.	1,106,263.19	2,913,434.20	
No. 3 C.W.	151,660.11	239,395.32	
Ex. 1 Feed	296,195.18		
No. 1 Feed	150,492.50		
No. 2 Feed	120,841.09		
Mixed		4,376.06	
Other grades	471,522.18	394,323.31	
Total	2,350,949.16	3,814,276.30	
Barley	426,549.48	235,545.00	
Flax	433,058.47	128,811.00	
Shipments			
	Oats	Barley	Flax
This year	556,084.10	37,747.10	327,831.12
Last year	697,413.00	7,384.00	8,216.00

TORONTO LIVE STOCK
Toronto, July 15.—Hot weather continues to have very depressing effect on the market. Trade today was so slow that dealers declared it to be the dulllest market they had ever experienced in Toronto cattle. Prices were off fully 25 cents on heavy cattle, and from 15 to 25 cents on the general run of butcher cattle. A load of choice export sold at \$7.75, which would have probably sold at \$8.00 last week. There were one or two extra choice loads of butcher cattle, which sold at \$7.50, but these were the exceptions to the general rule, the general run of medium butchers going at from \$5.50 to \$6.00. Choice spring lambs are firmer at \$8.00 to \$9.25. Sheep steady; light ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.75; heavy sheep and bucks, \$3.00 to \$4.00. Hogs are firmer and 15 cents higher than last week at \$7.65 f.o.b., and \$8.00 fed and watered.

LIVERPOOL LIVE STOCK
Liverpool, July 15.—John Rogers and company cable that owing to the hot weather, trade in Birkenhead was very slow and weak and prices are one-half cent down on Saturday quotations, viz: 14½ to 15½ cents per pound for Canadian distillers.

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, July 13, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.09	\$1.11½
2 Nor. wheat	1.06	1.09
3 Nor. wheat	1.01	1.07½
3 White oats	.38½	47-47½c
Barley		46-95c
Futures—		
July wheat	1.09½	1.08½
Beef Cattle, top	\$6.50	\$9.70
Hogs, top	8.50	7.65
Sheep	5.50	7.70

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

(Week Ending July 13)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	503	1054	343
C.N.R.	257	676	67
G.T.P.			
Total last week	760	1730	410
Total previous week	1411	2236	456
Total year ago	2264	1887	596
Disposition			
Butchers east this week			81
Feeders west this week			17
Local consumption			602

CATTLE

Last week was the lightest in the cattle trade for a good while, less than half the average shipments having come in. The quality was generally poor, which pulled down prices a quarter cent a pound on several grades. Only for the fact that the receipts were so scanty prices would have sagged much more. As it was buyers were all in need of cattle so even the inferior quality brought average prices. The last of the dry fed cattle which will probably be seen this season topped the market at seven cents, but these were too few to affect the market. The bulk of the best grass steers and heifers have sold around six cents. Good springers are in demand, moving up to \$4.70 to \$6.50 each, but common milkers had better be left at home as the dairymen say they are getting too much milk now. Dealers expect larger receipts this next week, as generally occurs Exhibition time.

HOGS

Receipts of hogs have been light, and while not much change is registered, the bulk has sold at \$8.50, with a few choice head bringing \$8.75. The market is strong at present.

SHEEP AND LAMBS

A light supply was received during the week and prices remain constant. Best sheep are quotable from \$5.00 to \$5.50, and spring lambs bring \$4.00 to \$5.00 per head.

Country Produce

Butter

The butter market has strengthened in tone during the past week. While fancy dairy is still at 22 cents, No. 1 dairy has moved up from 19 to 20 cents, and good round lots will bring the private shipper 18 instead of 17 cents. These prices will hold, it is understood, until August 1. The shipments received have been only average, while the Montreal and New England market will take an unlimited quantity. Consequently no lower quotations are looked for. On the contrary the prediction is made that butter will be dearer than ever this coming season.

Eggs

Liberal receipts have kept down the price to last week's reduction, 18 cents at Winnipeg. From all indications it is unlikely that prices will drop below this level.

Potatoes

Dealers are not quoting at all on old potatoes, but are unloading their stocks for whatever they can get. New potatoes from the south are down to \$1.00 a bushel, so this makes the sale of last season's increasingly difficult. Until the local crop is gathered prices on new potatoes can hardly be expected to go lower.

Milk and Cream

The same prices prevail as a week ago. The supply of sweet cream has been rather restricted on account of the bad roads around Winnipeg, following the heavy rains. But dealers look for a big rush during the coming week or two.

Hay

Hay moved up a couple of dollars on all the grades during the week, on account of a stiff demand. The present season is said to have been a good one for hay, but prices may not sag much for some time. No. 1 Timothy is commanding \$16 to \$17 a ton on the track Winnipeg.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, July 15.—Today's quotations are: Manitoba No. 1 Northern Exhausted \$1.17½
Manitoba No. 2 Northern 1.14
Manitoba No. 3 Northern 1.08½
July 1.04
October 1.04
December 1.02½
Liverpool, July 15.—The lighter world's shipments and the firmness in plate offers acted as a stimulant at the immediate opening, and values were 1-3 to 1-4 cent lower, but later the distant months suffered from realising induced by the brilliant weather in France and United Kingdom, with advices from Russia more favorable, and declined 1-2 cent.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., July 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 16,000; market slow and 10c. to 15c. lower. Beef, \$5.55 to \$9.55; Texas steers, \$5 to \$7.10; western steers, \$5.90 to \$7.60; stockers and feeders, \$3.85 to \$6.30; cows and heifers, \$2.60 to \$7.70; calves, \$6 to \$9.
Hogs—Receipts, 35,000; market steady. Light, \$7.15 to \$7.65; mixed, \$7.05 to \$7.67½; heavy, \$6.95 to \$7.62½; rough, \$6.95 to \$7.15; pigs, \$5.40 to \$7.35; bulk of sales, \$7.30 to \$7.60.

Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from July 10 to July 16 inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX		
	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	ExlFd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1 NW	1 Man	Rej.
July 10	108	104½	100	85½	72½	59½	55	39½	38	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	108	104½	100	85½	72½	59½	55	39½	38	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	179	..	..
12	109½	106½	101½	85½	72½	59½	55½	39½	38½	39½	38½	..	56	56	..	..	..	..	162
13	109	106	101	85½	73	60	56	40	38½	40	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	106½	103½	98½	..	..	..	..	40	38½	39½	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	106	103	98	83½	71	58	..	38½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO TUESDAY, JULY 16

WINNIPEG GRAIN	TUES.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK	TUESDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	COUNTRY PRODUCE	TUESDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	106	107½	95½	Extra choice steers	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy	22c	22c	18c-19c
No. 2 Nor.	103	104½	92½	Choice butcher steers and heifers	6.75-7.00	6.75-7.25	..	No. 1 dairy	20c	19c	17c
No. 3 Nor.	98	99½	89½		6.25-6.50	6.25-6.75	5.00-5.50	Good round lots	18c	17c	14c
No. 4	83½	84	84½	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	4.50-5.00				
No. 5	71	71½	80	Best fat cows	5.00-5.50	5.25-5.75	4.00-4.50	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 6	58	58½	71½	Medium cows	4.25-4.75	4.25-4.75	3.50-3.75	Strictly fresh	18c	18c	19c
Feed	..	52½	61	Common cows	3.25-3.75	3.25-4.00	3.00-3.50				
Cash Oats				Best bulls	4.25-4.50	4.25-4.75	3.25-3.75	Potatoes			
No. 2 C.W.	38½	39½	37	Com'n and medium bulls	3.00-3.75	3.00-3.75	2.50-3.00	Old			
Cash Barley				Choice veal calves	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	6.00-6.50	New (per bushel)	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$1.85
No. 3	..	..	59	Heavy calves	5.50-6.25	5.50-6.25	5.00-5.50				
Cash Flax				Best milkers and springers (each)	\$47-\$65	\$45-\$60	\$35-\$45	Milk and Cream			
No. 1 N.W.	..	205	..	Com'n milkers and springers (each)	\$28-\$40	\$27-\$38	\$20-\$30	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	25c	25c	25c
Wheat Futures				Hogs				Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	22c	22c	19c
July	106½	107½	95½	Choice hogs	8.25-8.50	8.25-8.50	\$7.25	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50
October	93½	95	91½	Heavy hogs	7.00-7.50	7.00-7.50	5.00-5.75				

Farmers' Market Place

Conducted for those who Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

FARM LANDS

A NICE SECTION OF LAND WANTED, AND a few choice quarters. Will trade imported or American bred registered stallions, mares and jacks for a nice section of land in Saskatchewan or Alberta. Will also trade same kind of stock for a few choice quarters of land in the same province not too far north. I would like to trade stock for a section of heavy timber in British Columbia. Would prefer land unincumbered. W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids, Ia. 37-11

FOR SALE—SIX QUARTERS FINE wheat land located in Saskatchewan, Canada; twelve miles from Halbrite, and only 3½ miles from the thriving new town of Goodwater. Terms: \$1,000 cash per quarter; balance crop payments. Also two quarters near Estevan, close to station, on new railroad. Hundred acres broke on one quarter. For fuller description and price address C. B. Vail, Muscatine, Iowa. 51-4

FOR SALE—QUARTER SECTION, SEVEN miles south of Humboldt and 7 miles of Muenster; black loam, heavy subsoil, 100 acres under cultivation, 30 acres fenced; all can be broken; good water and frame buildings; will sell with horses, cattle and machinery, or land alone. For price and further information write to E. Doppler, P.O. Box 76, Humboldt, Sask. 49-6

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE IMPROVED farm, 240 acres; hundred acres in crop; quarter mile from school; three-quarters mile from elevators, stores and station; phone; will sell with standing crop. William Gibson, Kellogg, Man. 51-6

FOR SALE—SPLENDID WHEAT FARM IN Rocanville district; extent 640 acres; about 350 in grain crop; heavy clay loam, abundance spring water; suitable buildings; well adapted for engine plowing. Apply Box 253, Rocanville, Sask. 50-7

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE MIXED FARMING proposition of 320 acres, four miles from town; \$17.00 per acre; \$1,000 cash, balance on easy terms. All fenced; 65 acres under cultivation; four small but good buildings. H. Butcher, Punnichy (on G. T. P.), Sask. 50-17

WINIFRED, ALTA.—WE HAVE FOR SALE a half section of first class land six miles from Winifred. All can be steam plowed. Write for price. Voorheis & Lewis, 409-11, Nanton Building, Winnipeg, Man. 32-8

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—GOOD TEN- acre fruit lot near Summerland, about six acres planted; young bearing orchard; all irrigated, good drive, well, good house. Apply Box 52, Summerland, B.C. 46-6

WHY FARM AT A LOSS?—WE HAVE farms near Winnipeg where crops never fail, at twelve to fifty dollars per acre, where freight rates are low and there is a ready cash market for all dairy and farm products. Enquire. Pioneer Land Co., 304 McIntyre Block. 48-13

IF YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL A FARM write to John L. Watson Land Co., farm land specialists, Winnipeg, Man. 34-11

SITUATIONS

WANTED—NOW FOR WESTERN TRADE good men only to sell our well-known lines of specialties in fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, seed potatoes, etc. Outfit free, exclusive territory, pay weekly; whole or part time engagement. Write Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont. 48-18

THRESHERS' ACCOUNT BOOK

Every thresherman should have an account book that will show him his profit and loss every day. This book is easy to keep and gives the standing every night. The threshing account may be handed to the farmer two minutes after the last sheaf has passed through the machine. Supplies to laborers are kept in a systematic form always ready to be deducted from the wages account. There can be no "leakholes." The Threshers' Account Book contains:

2 Sheets Time Book for "Names," etc.

10 Sheets week's Record Forms.

20 Account Forms.

20 Duplicates of Accounts.

2 Sheets summary of Gains and Losses.

4 Sheets Laborers' Petty Ledger.

2 Sheets Standard Journal.

2 Sheets Standard Ledger.

62 Sheets of Labor-Saving Records.

The book is bound in stiff board, covered with leatherette, having projecting edges, a book constructed to stand rough usage. Size of book 8¼ x 11¼. Price \$1.00 postpaid.

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Address all Letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

MISCELLANEOUS

WE CAN SELL YOUR GRAIN. SEND US samples or state grade and we will make you cash offer by wire or sell for you in British Columbia on commission. We refer you to the Royal Bank of Canada here. Grain Growers' B. C. Agency, Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. 46-11

FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run, \$2.00), f.o.b. Bienfait. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34-11

MRS. E. COATES COLEMAN, SPECIALIST—Electrolysis for removal of superfluous hair, moles, warts and birthmarks; static electricity for nervousness, etc. Facial massage and scalp treatment. Call for booklet. Phone Man. 996, 224 Smith street. 46-11

TENDERS

WANTED—BY DAYBREAK GRAIN GROWERS' Association, tenders on binder twine in car lots, f.o.b. Neville, Sask. Address tenders to Hugh Roberts, Sec.-Treas., Daybreak Association, Neville, Sask. 49-6

Official Circular No. 6, 1912

Continued from Page 11

said trial of two days, shall be conclusive evidence of satisfaction and fulfillment of the warranty.

Fifth—Any modification in the price, terms of payment or securities, or substitution of one style or size of machine for another will not in any way affect the warranty and its conditions, but same shall apply to and cover all such substituted machinery, and acceptance of and use of such substituted machinery shall stop the purchaser from any and all claims for damage or otherwise on account of such substitution.

Extends To Heirs' "Benefit"

The purchaser hereby requests the Company to investigate this order and in consideration of the trouble and expense incurred by the Company in soliciting and investigating this order, the purchaser agrees not to cancel this order, and agrees to accept the said machinery and pay the price and charges, including freight, hereby waiving notice of acceptance of this order.

All covenants herein contained are joint and several.

This agreement shall extend to and bind and shall enure to the benefit of the heirs, administrators and assigns of the purchaser, and the successors and assigns of the Company.

Words importing the Singular Number or the Masculine Gender only include more persons, parties or things of the same kind than one and females as well as males and the converse.

The purchaser hereby waives presentment for payment of the said notes or any renewal or renewals thereof.

The purchaser covenants that he is the owner in fee simple fee in his own right of lands described opposite his signature as hereunto written, and that there are no judgments against him, or mortgage or encumbrances upon the said lands, except

and that he is owner of personal property, unencumbered to the stated value opposite his signature hereto, and that this statement is made to procure credit and for the purpose of inducing the Company to supply the purchaser with the machinery ordered herein.

CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles.—J. E. Marples, Toplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

HOLSTEIN—YOUNG BULLS, READY FOR service; also cows and heifers. J. O. Drewry, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta. 45-26

W. J. McCOMB, BEESFORD, MAN.—IM- porter and breeder of Red Polled cattle; the farmer's cow; stock for sale. 39-13

BROWNE BROS., NEWDOFF, SASK.— Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

RED POLLED CATTLE—FOUR YOUNG bulls for sale, also females. Clendenning Bros., Harding, Man. 47-26

TWO PURE BREED HOLSTEIN BULL calves for sale, both out of good producers. Sire "Vroula Ormsby." His sire brother to the world's record cow. Neil Wilson, Heaslip, near Minto, Man. 51-3

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

I HAVE READ THIS CONTRACT AND THOROUGHLY UNDERSTAND IT AND AM NOW FURNISHED WITH A COPY THEREOF.

..... of Section No. Township. Range No. Say what part of Sec. Say if East or West. No. of Acres Valued at \$..... Encumbered \$..... Personal Property, \$..... Encumbered \$..... P. O.

Send in Your Protests

What do you think of it anyway? A man signing such an agreement might as well say good-bye to his peace of mind and prosperity for many years to come. Just read carefully that section dealing with a lien on your lands and compare it with the warranty given you. Is it any wonder that it is now a common saying throughout the country, when a new outfit is seen on a flat car and headed West that there is another farm gone to the machine Company! It is not enough to make every man wonder what will be coming next! Do you think it is time such contracts were cut out and that there was something on the Statutes of Alberta covering such an agreement and undertaking?

You can do it if you think a change should be made. Just let every man who reads this through carefully, sit down and write four letters, the first to the Premier, Hon. A. L. Sifton, Edmonton, the second to the Attorney-General, Hon. C. W. Cross, Edmonton, the third to the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Duncan Marshall, Edmonton, and the fourth to your local member of the Legislature, stating just what you think of such contracts and asking that the Legislation which has already been promised, that is Legislation providing for a uniform machinery contract in Alberta, shall be passed at the next session of the Legislature.

Now is our chance, we do not use the members of our Legislature enough anyway, so just put this question forward at once and keep it right in the limelight till such things as the above quoted agreement are declared illegal and till there is something in place of it which will ensure to the man investing large sums of money in machinery at least a square deal and a chance to get satisfaction if he is provided with defective machinery.

Your obedient servant,
EDWARD J. FREEM, Sec'y.

HORSES

REGISTERED CLYDESDALES—ORDERS taken for foals at weaning. Registered Shorthorns, some nice young bulls on hand. Registered Yorkshires, six litters. J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.

FOR SALE—ONE CLYDESDALE STAL- lion, Victor Baron, by "Bulwark" by "Baron's Pride," rising four years. Price reasonable. R. A. McGill, Homewood, Man.

CLYDESDALE STALLION FOR SALE— Imported. R. G. Ward, Welwyn, Sask. 35-26

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REGISTERED OHIO CHESTER PIGS, young stock, for sale, \$10 each. Can furnish a few pairs not akin. David Maloney, Kaleida, Man. 51-3

A LIMITED NUMBER OF YORKSHIRES and Berkshires, just weaned, at \$10.00 each. Two yearling Shorthorn bulls at \$100.00 each and one under a year, \$80.00, if taken now. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 47-11

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns; young bull for sale. Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

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W. T. McPHERSON, WADENA, SASK., breeder of Yorkshire swine, stock for sale.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE, young stock for sale. Frank Piets, Lipton, Sask. 34-26

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE, FROM fine, large stock. Coleman & Son, Redvers, Sask. 47-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE, FROM fine, large stock. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 48-6

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WANTED—100 CHICK PULLETS, MAY hatched; state price. F. J. Sexauer, Watota, Sask. 49-6

BLACK ORPINGTON, PRIZE WINNERS—Eggs and birds for sale. W. W. Douglas, Glenboro, Man. 39-26

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BUTTER—EGGS—WANTED. WE PAY TOP prices. Remittance by express order day following receipt of shipment. Mark name and address plainly on each package. Advise shipment by mail. Reference: Standard Bank, Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 11

WANTED—FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS, dressed poultry, pork, veal, mutton, potatoes and vegetables. Address A. W. Taylor, 1510 5th St. W., Calgary, Alta. 5-cow-11

RABBITS

WANTED—RABBITS. APPLY MISS J. Fleming, Asquith, Sask. 51-2

FOXES

WANTED—FOXES. IF YOU KNOW where there are a den of foxes in Saskatchewan or Alberta it will pay you to write. D. H. McMillan, Mannville, Alta. 51-6

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—25 HORSE POWER DOUBLE cylinder Gaar Scott steam engine; as good as new; used only a few weeks. K. Sterzer, Luseland, Sask. 51-6

FOR SALE—INTERNATIONAL HARVES- ter gasoline tractor, type C, 20 H.P. This engine is in first class condition, will handle four plows breaking or six in stubble; terms, \$800, half cash, and balance in one year. This is a snap. Laird Bros., Tate, Sask. 49-13

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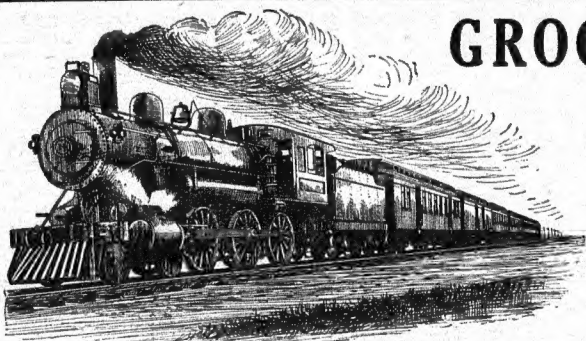
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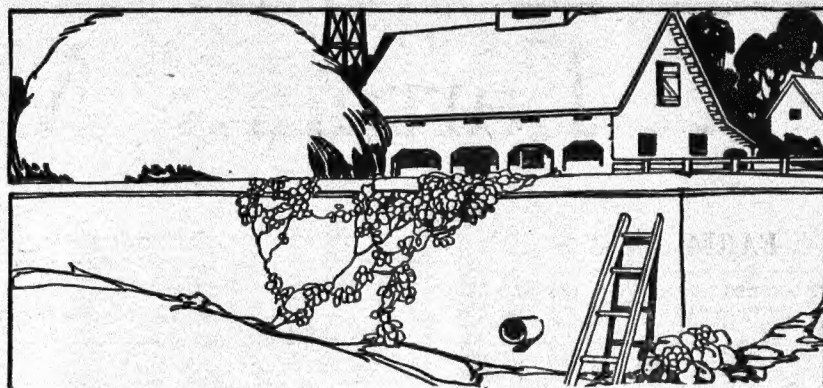
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